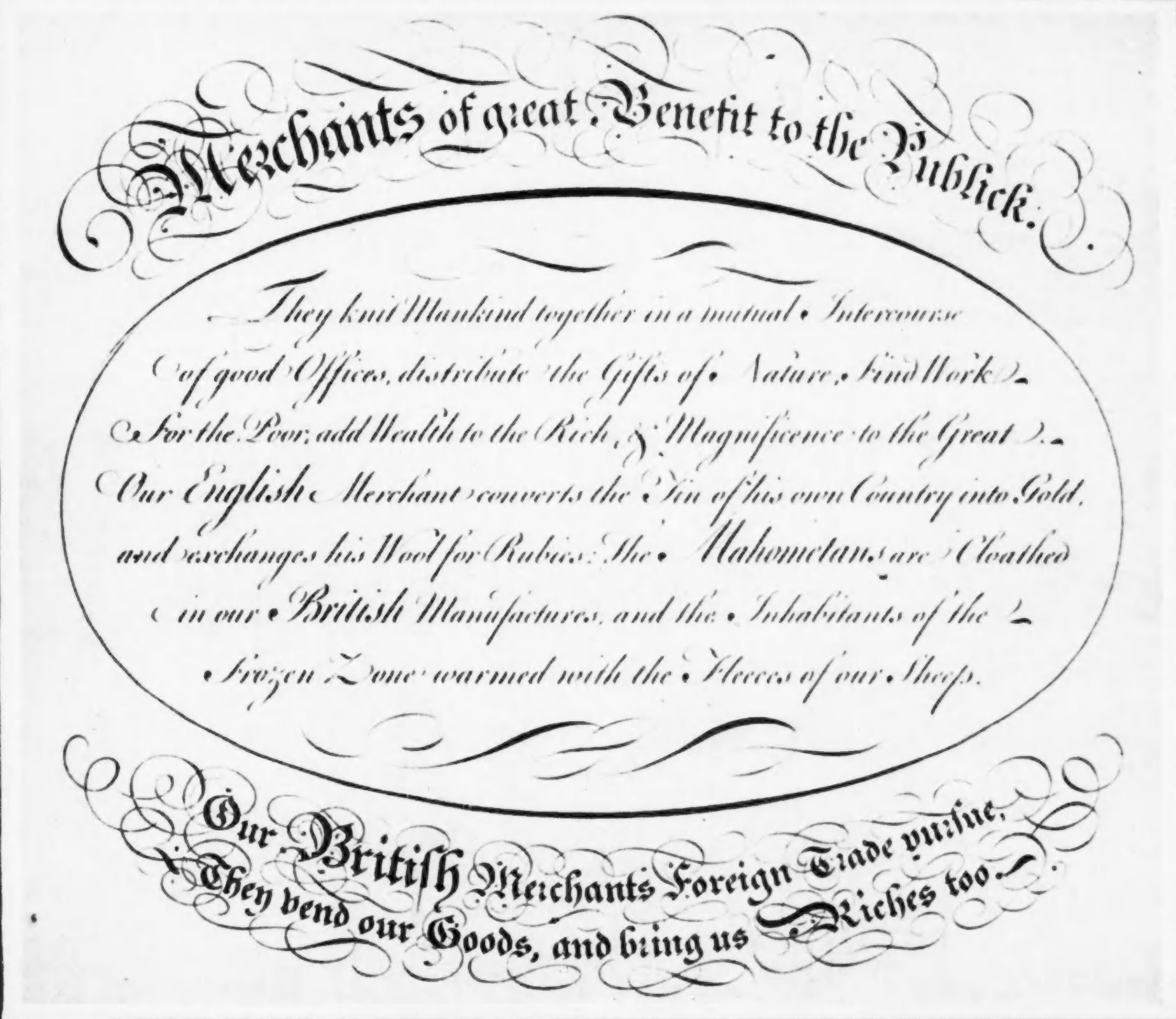

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(Photo by COI and courtesy of Victoria and Albert Museum)

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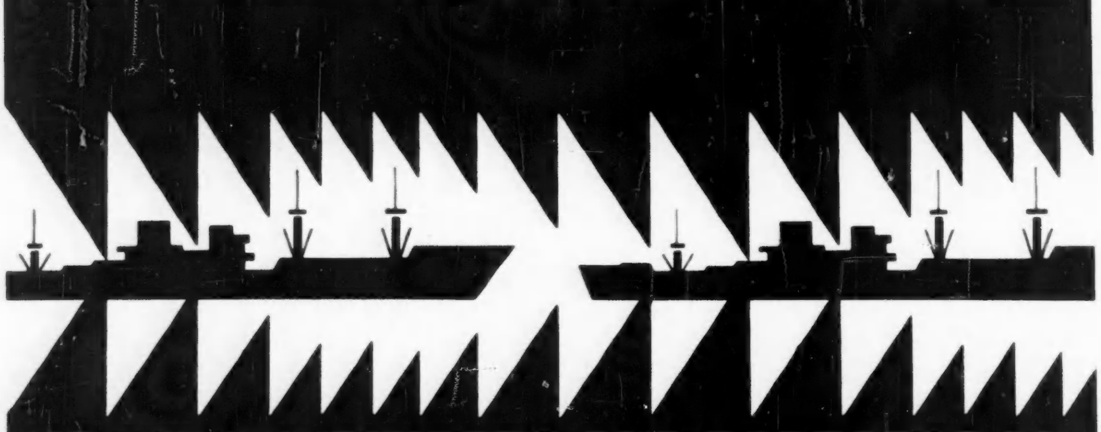

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A NATIONWIDE PORTS SERVICE

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TROON

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HARTLEPOOLS
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HULL
GOOLE
GRIMSBY
IMMINGHAM
KING'S LYNN
LOWESTOFT

SOUTH COAST
SOUTHAMPTON
PLYMOUTH

SOUTH WALES
CARDIFF
SWANSEA
NEWPORT
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PORT TALBOT

N.W. COAST
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SILLOTH

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS is a publicly-owned Board operating twenty-four ports throughout the U.K. Their trade is worldwide and they handle over 50 million tons of imports and exports a year. As well as Britain's principal ocean passenger port, they include major oil, ore, grain, timber, coal, food and general cargo centres, which are served with good road and rail facilities for quick distribution to main cities and industrial areas. Extensive modernisation has already been carried out at the ports and further improvements are being undertaken to keep pace with expanding national trade.

Full information from Docks Manager, or from

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS

**Melbury House,
London, N.W.1**

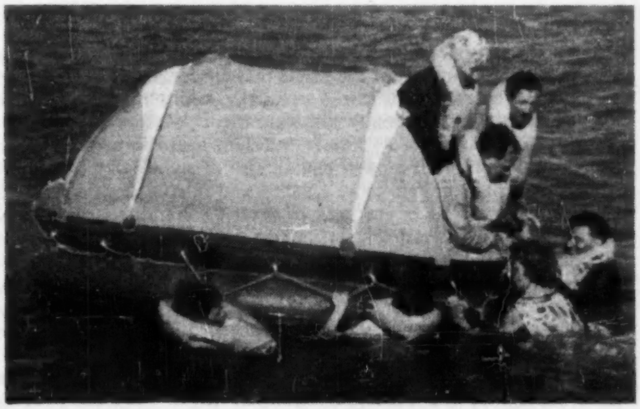
Responsibility for shipping returns to the Board of Trade

Responsibility for shipping has currently returned to the Board of Trade from the Ministry of Transport. This article outlines some of the many interests involved. Recognition of the Board of Trade's traditional links with shipping is indicated by the fact that although Government responsibilities in this field have been handled by the Ministry of Transport for the past 25 years, documents issued have continued to be known almost universally among seamen as 'Board of Trade Certificates' and officials as 'Board of Trade Surveyors'. The 'Board of Trade life jacket' has also remained in uninterrupted circulation.

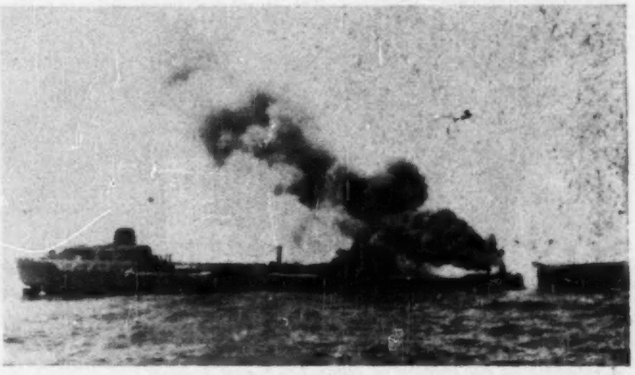
IN THE 1840's there were great changes in the Government's role in relation to shipping. Parliament decided that the Government must concern itself much more closely with seeing to the safety of British ships, the competence and quality of their officers and the discipline and well-being of their crews. In the same decade, Parliament repealed the Navigation Acts, which had required British trade to be carried in British ships. British policy set itself, with great success, to promote free trade in shipping; and this policy has continued ever since.

At first, responsibility for carrying out these new policies was diffused, if not confused. However, in the early 1850's a Mercantile Marine Department was taking shape in the Board of Trade, and the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 gave the Board of Trade comprehensive responsibility in the field of shipping. Responsibility stayed there (except during the life of the Ministry of Shipping in World War I) until 1939. It then passed to the Ministry of War Transport; and was allotted to the Ministry of Transport after World War II.

On the formation of the present Government, responsibility for shipping was returned to the Board of Trade, (except that responsibilities connected with docks are remaining with the Ministry of Transport, because of their connection with road and rail planning).



Survivors from a 'wrecked ship' board and cling to a life raft. Largely at British instance, the international Convention of 1960 *approved the use of inflatable life rafts and laid down the scales for them.*



A tanker – 'World Splendour' – on fire. Fires at sea cost British underwriters many millions of pounds sterling, in spite of precautions in ship design and crew training. **Photo: Associated Press**

A Minister of State (Mr. Roy Mason, M.P.) has been appointed in the Board of Trade with special responsibility for shipping, shipbuilding and tourism.

Some illustrations of the scope of the Board of Trade's renewed responsibilities in shipping are given below.

Ships and equipment

The Government's responsibility for laying down standards for ships and their equipment, and enforcing them, has steadily grown. At first, Parliament legislated only about passenger ships, and emigrant ships in particular, and confined the Government's responsibility to enforcing a fairly narrow range of precautions, but the range was repeatedly expanded, and by the turn of the century the Government was responsible for satisfying itself about every feature of passenger ships' design with a bearing on safety, and for inspecting the hull, machinery and equipment every year. Responsibility for safety in cargo ships was not allotted until the 'Plimsoll' Act of 1876. This involved the Government's checking the soundness of the design and construction of cargo ships at the time of their building, as well as preventing their leaving port overloaded during their service. Responsibility for the adequacy of life-boats, life-rafts and other safety equipment on

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894
REPORT OF COURT
O.N. 163990
LIMITED CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY
SKIPPER
SECOND MATE (STEAMSHIP)
CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY
EXTRA MASTER
BRITISH SEAMAN'S CARD
CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE
CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY
ENGINEER

A selection of certificates of competency and seamen's documents issued by the Shipping section of the Board of Trade together with reports of shipping casualty inquiries.

cargo ships followed. The latest legislation, passed this year, makes the Government's responsibility comprehensive by adding the duty of inspecting the state of hulls and machinery of cargo ships.

Part of the work of inspection is delegated to classification societies, like Lloyd's Register, but the Board of Trade maintains a corps of some 270 surveyors of its own. Even when this was the responsibility of the Ministry of Transport these surveyors were known as Board of Trade surveyors, just as the expression 'Board of Trade Life Jacket' never went out of use.

Officers and seamen

The Government concerns itself with the affairs of the officers and men of the Merchant Navy much more than it does with similar affairs in other industries. At sea, if an officer or a seaman does not know his job, or misbehaves, he can risk the lives of everyone on board. Under Act of Parliament the Government lays down standards of competency for masters and other officers and for able seamen, and issues certificates to candidates who have undergone specified training and passed a written and oral examination. Before a ship puts to sea, the crew are required by law to sign articles of agreement which set out their conditions of service and bind them to the authority of the master under a disciplinary code. The Government maintains Mercantile Marine Offices in the ports, and their Superintendents supervise the articles of agreement and deal with any troubles reported when a ship comes home. The Government is also required by law to satisfy itself about the crew's living conditions and messing aboard ship.

Navigation

The greatest single cause of loss of shipping is stranding, and although a large part of the coasts of the world that are frequented by shipping are covered by radio navigation networks, whilst many ships carry radar, a great many strandings still occur through errors of navigation. Another frequent cause of loss is collision, again in spite of better technical aids. There is a never-ending task of adding to aids to navigation, and making them more reliable, and of studying casualties to see whether new rules or practices, or guidance in training, are needed. In this task the Government takes part along with the Chamber of Shipping, the lighthouse and pilotage authorities like Trinity House, the classification societies and the manufacturers of equipment. After any serious mishap to a British ship, a Board of Trade surveyor inquires into the facts, and the Board may order a Formal Investigation by a judge, sitting with expert assessors.

The rescue of the crews of ships in trouble in British waters is undertaken mainly by the Coastguard and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. The Coastguard is organized and paid for by the Government, and its job is to watch for ships in danger, and organize help, and to take crews off by lifeline from ships aground. Lifeboats are paid for and manned by the RNLI, which is a private institution.

The reason why free trade in shipping became the policy of countries like ours was not to benefit our shipping – the repeal of the Navigation Acts was strongly opposed by the British shipping industry – but to benefit our trade. It was a policy of removing obstacles to growth, and it worked so well that it has been virtually a universal policy for a hundred years.

If free trade in shipping came to an end the consequences for world trade would be serious. The cost of shipping could well be doubled, partly because ships would often be unable to obtain cargoes for return voyages and partly because there would be very much less competition. Moreover, goods would be held up, to wait for ships of the right nationality. Shipping agents would have to make elaborate inquiries about shipping quotas, and meanwhile traders would not know to which port to send their goods or when the goods would be loaded. Consequences of the same general kind would follow if governments insisted on the terms of business of liner conferences being adjusted in favour of their nationals' trade, for example by threatening to 'disallow' rates for the carriage of particular commodities on particular routes.

The best safeguard against the spread of protective practices of this kind is the fact that they would lose their attraction once they were becoming general. An important function of the Board of Trade, acting in conjunction with their opposite numbers in like-minded countries, is to seek to prevent measures of this kind being practised to confront governments that practise them with the consequences and to do everything possible to reduce the harm they do to British trade and shipping.

Exchange of information on shipping

THE FOLLOWING press communique was released by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris. on December 16.

'Fourteen members of the OECD and Finland representing the governments of the principal maritime countries have completed discussions in Paris resulting in arrangements for an exchange of information sought by the United States Federal Maritime Commission in connection with maritime freight rates, relating to the inbound and outbound trade of the United States.

'The governments of the European and Japanese maritime countries will use their good offices with their shipowners concerned to facilitate the production of shipping information, including statistics and documents, for the year 1963. This information will be transmitted to the OECD, which will circulate copies to all fifteen governments.

'These arrangements are designed to enable the United States government to obtain the information it desires through an international co-operative process instead of the application by the United States of directives to conferences and liners to produce such information pursuant to Section 21 of the United States Shipping Act of 1916.

'It is understood that these arrangements are without prejudice to the views of the European and Japanese maritime countries regarding the shipping legislation and policies of the United States. The information and documents will not be published or communicated to private persons in a form that would prejudice individual carriers or reveal commercial secrets. The information and documents to be exchanged are not to be used for the purpose of criminal prosecutions or assessing fines or penalties against shipowners or conferences.

'The United States informed the other countries concerned that before using the information or documents in formal proceedings before the Federal Maritime Commission, it would consult through the OECD. Such consultation could include, if so requested, a discussion of alternative measures for solving the problem involved.

'The governments which have engaged in these discussions express their satisfaction that it has been possible, through multilateral discussions in the OECD, to resolve the immediate problems involved in the exchange of information on shipping.

'The participating governments other than the United States are: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.'

MR. ROY MASON VISITS NORTH-EAST

Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State (Shipping) (centre), discusses a model of Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson Ltd., shipyard with Mr. T. McIver, one of the firm's directors, and Mr. Amos Sutcliffe, Director of Merchant Shipping and Repairs, Board of Trade, during his visit to the North-east shipyards last month.

First meeting of Shipbuilding Industry Training Board

THE SHIPBUILDING Industry Training Board held its inaugural meeting on December 17, and discussed the existing training situation in the industry and the steps which will be necessary to enable it to determine the future training pattern required.

It was decided to set up a register of firms in the industry, to be used initially as a basis for the collection of statistical information and later for the raising of a levy to finance training in the industry. The Board will notify firms included in this register. Decisions were also taken about the organization of the Board and approval was given for the recruitment of senior staff.

The Shipbuilding Industry Training Board was set up by the Minister of Labour on November 19, 1964. Its chairman is Sir Steuart Mitchell, and members include representatives of employers and workers in the industry and the educational establishments concerned with training in the industry. The Board derives its powers from the Industrial Training Act, 1964, and is responsible for training in all occupations in the shipbuilding, ship-repairing and boatbuilding industries.

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade was given on page 904 of October 23 issue.

Control of Office and Industrial Development Bill

THE CONTROL of Office and Industrial Development Bill was published on December 21.

Part I of the Bill gives effect to the Government statement on offices, dated November 4, 1964, as amplified by the President of the Board of Trade in answer to a parliamentary question on November 20.

The Bill provides that an office development permit will be needed for building or rebuilding, or change of use, which would provide office space of 2,500 square feet and over, whether or not it is in an office building. For example, office space in a warehouse, shop or factory building will be covered by the control. Office developments will be issued by the Board of Trade.

Part II of the Bill amends the law relating to industrial development certificates by conferring on the Board of Trade power to vary by order the 5,000 square feet exemption limit for industrial buildings. This will enable the Board to set differing exemption limits in different parts of the country.

Prospects for Anglo-Finnish trade

ANGLO-FINNISH trade was the subject of a speech by Mr. Anthony Crosland, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, at the Swedish College of Economics in Helsinki on December 11 when he addressed the Finnish/British Trade Association. The Minister said that this trade, of course, flowed within the channel of the FINEFTA arrangements which Britain worked for, which Britain welcomed and which, without reservation, Britain looked upon as providing the special dimension within which the trade between the two countries could grow.

'I want to take this opportunity of reaffirming emphatically and absolutely the great importance which we in Britain attach to the future development of the trade of all the signatories to the EFTA Convention and the Association Agreement,' the Minister continued. 'Britain, as you will know in more detail than I, is Finland's best customer. In the first six months of this year the Finnish export effort to Britain was running strongly at a total of £58 million, thus amounting to over 23 per cent of Finnish exports. On the other hand, Britain has been less successful in increasing her percentage of exports to Finland, and, indeed, the percentage British share of Finnish imports has been stable for many years at about 15 per cent.

'As a result of these circumstances there is, as you know, a considerable deficit in our trade with Finland amounting to about £40 million annually. I know that you will understand if I say that we in Britain are determined to increase the sale of British products abroad, not only to Finland but to all the world's markets.

'We set a primary store by an improvement in our overseas earnings from trade as the principal long-term means of re-establishing a secure balance of payments. I don't want tonight to discuss in detail any particular fields or particular commodities in which Britain is concerned as far as trade with Finland is involved. I think that these matters are best left to private and individual negotiation rather than to a public speech of this sort.

'I do, however, want to mention as one example of British interest in the wider field of the financing of Finnish economic development the success of the two recent Finnish loans in London. We in London were delighted that through these facilities we were able to play a part in the development of Rautaruukki, the great Finnish steel undertaking, of which this country so rightly has such high expectations and in which British firms are playing, and will continue, I hope, to play, an active part.'

Furniture D.C. re-appointments

THE BOARD OF TRADE have made the following re-appointments to the Furniture Development Council:

To represent the interests of persons carrying on business in the industry: Mr. L. W. L. Alston, Mr. G. Fergusson, Mr. W. Johnston and Mr. A. Moore.

To represent the interests of persons employed in the industry: Mr. G. E. Amos, Mr. J. R. Shanley, Mr. E. S. Taylor, Mr. A. G. Tomkins.

All the abovementioned persons have been re-appointed for the period January 1, 1965, to December 31, 1966.

ECGD accounts for the financial year 1963-64

TRADING ACCOUNTS published in H.M. Stationery Office* show that during the financial year ended March 31, 1964, the Export Credits Guarantee Department increased its credit balance on cumulative account for 'commercial' business (Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949†) from £40,685,677 to £46,641,462. This balance represents the 'underwriting reserve' in respect of risks underwritten and outstanding at that date amounting to some £940 millions.

Premium income for the year was £7,308,526 (compared with £7,099,672 in the previous year). Operating expenses were £1,899,888 (compared with £1,724,966). Claims paid amounted to £5,220,654 (compared with £4,630,247) of which it is estimated that about two-thirds will eventually be recovered. Recoveries during the year amounted to £2,963,604 (compared with £1,941,457).

Business under Section 2 of the Act

Guarantees given 'in the national interest' (Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949) 'for the purpose of encouraging trade with countries outside the United Kingdom' and outstanding amounted to £193 millions (compared with £169 millions). Arrangements made under the same Section 'for the purpose of rendering economic assistance to countries outside the United Kingdom' brought total liabilities under these arrangements in respect of principal and interest to £510,721,711 (compared with £419,101,200).

In the account for 'encouraging trade' a surplus for the year of £2,360,005 (compared with £1,739,597) resulted in a credit balance on cumulative account at March 31, 1964, of £10,164,092 and in the 'economic assistance' accounts a credit balance for the year of £300,026 (compared with £230,674) resulted in a credit balance on cumulative account of £1,214,650.

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* *Trading Accounts and Balance Sheets* 1963-64, *H.M.S.O.* 10*s.*

† *The Export Guarantees Act*, 1949, *authorized E.C.G.D. to conduct business either* (*under Section* 1) *after consultation with its Advisory Council, or* (*under Section* 2) *where expedient in the national interest* (*there being no obligation to consult the Advisory Council*). *Business under Section* 1 *is referred to as 'commercial.'*

NRDC support record number of new technical developments

A RECORD NUMBER of 30 new development projects was sponsored by the National Research Development Corporation during the 12 months ended June 30, 1964. These represented an initial total investment by the Corporation of approximately £850,000. Altogether some 60 development projects are currently being supported by the Corporation. This was shown in the Corporation's fifteenth annual report which was published on December 17.

The National Research Development Corporation was set up under the Development of Inventions Act, 1948; its function is to develop and exploit, where the public interest so requires, inventions arising from publicly financed research and any important private inventions which have not been taken up by industry.

The year's actual external expenditure on development amounted to approximately £457,000. Forward contractual commitments, including those involved in the Corporation's associated and subsidiary companies, amounted to £1,365,000, compared with £750,000 in the previous year.

Of the new projects over one-third are represented by joint ventures with industry. These are 'risk ventures', which contemplate recovery of the Corporation's outlays with interest and profit during the commercial stage, always assuming that development is satisfactorily completed and that the commercial stage shows adequate returns.

The new projects highlight the wide range of the NRDC's activities. They include the development of new antibiotics, of automatic foundry plants and packing equipment, of computers and diesel engines; a floating breakwater, hydrostatic transmission, phototypesetters and a vegetable harvester.

In the introduction to the Report comment is made on the 'striking increase' in business transacted by the Corporation. The previous highest figure for new development projects launched in any one year was 12 in 1962/63. The number of new licence agreements with industry completed during the period covered by the Report rose to 71, as compared with 45 in 1962/63. The Corporation had a total of 619 licence agreements in force at the end of the year, including 58 with firms overseas. The Corporation's recurring royalty payments amounted to nearly £247,000, an increase of £24,500 over the previous year. Total income in respect of exploitation and development activities totalled some £321,000; in the 15 years since its formation these activities have earned the Corporation £3¾ million.

During the year the Board advanced £480,000 to the Corporation; the total of advances now outstanding is £5,699,500.

The Report is published by HM Stationery Office as House of Commons paper No. 44. Price 2s. 3d.

Imports of textiles from China, 1965

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in their Notice to Importers No. 1091 dated December 22, 1964, announced the continuation for a further period of the arrangements set out in Notice to Importers No. 1044 dated August 16, 1963, and Notice to Importers No. 1064 dated February 8, 1964, for imports from China of yarn and piece-goods of cotton or rayon, other manufactures of cotton, silk and man-made fibres, and silk piece-goods.

The full coverage of these quotas for the year January 1 to December 31, 1965, will be as follows:

A. Yarns, threads and woven cloth, wholly or mainly of cotton or rayon or of mixtures of cotton and rayon, for home consumption	£150,000
B. Loom-state woven cloth wholly or mainly of cotton or rayon or of mixtures of cotton or rayon, for processing and subsequent re-export	See paragraph 4
C. Manufactures of cotton, linen and man-made fibres, *other than*:	£220,000
(a) Yarns, threads and fabrics	
(b) Stockings, socks and footwear	
(c) Carpets, rugs, mats and other floor coverings	
(d) Lace and lace net, and any article containing lace or lace net	
(e) Gloves	
(f) Embroidered linen handkerchiefs and handkerchiefs wholly or mainly of cotton	
(g) Towels wholly or mainly of cotton	
D. Towels wholly or mainly of cotton: not more than £60,000	
E. Handkerchiefs wholly or mainly of cotton, but not contain-lace or lace net: not more than £24,000	
F. Piece-goods wholly or mainly of silk	£650,000
G. Embroidered linen handkerchiefs	See paragraph 6

Quotas A, C, D and E

Licences under quotas A, C, D and E will be issued on application to traders who have held licences issued against the corresponding quota for the current period, and will be proportional to those licences. In view of the pressure on these quotas, *it is regretted that no provision can be made for newcomers.*

Quota B

Licences in respect of cotton and/or rayon cloth intended for re-export under the Customs Processing Regulations will be issued on application to the full value requested.

Quota F

Licences under quota F will be issued on application to traders who have held licences issued against the corresponding quota under the terms of Notice to Importers No. 1064. Such previous licence holders will receive an initial allocation equal to approximately three-quarters of the value of their licence (or licences) for the current period, and may re-apply when orders have been placed for 90 per cent or more of the value of the initial licence.

Applications may also be considered from traders who have not previously participated in this quota and who can establish a direct interest in importing silk piece-goods.

Quota G

Licences for embroidered *linen* handkerchiefs will be issued on application to the full value requested up to a limit of £3,000 for an initial application. Further applications may be made when orders have been placed for 90 per cent or more of the value of the initial licence.

Applications for licences (**separately for each quota**) should be made on form ILB/A (or TIP/A), and be sent to reach the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, not later than January 7, 1965. Page 1 of the application form should be completed and page 2 left blank; on page 3 *and copies*, the applicant's name, full postal address and reference number (if desired) and the country of origin (China) should be inserted.

A further Notice, on the subject of other imports from China in 1965, will be issued when final details have been settled.

Import Duties (General) (No. 10) Order 1964

HM TREASURY have made the Import Duties (General) (No. 10) Order 1964, which consolidates, as at December 31 the Import Duties (General) (No. 3) Order 1961 and the various Orders amending it and also incorporates a number of amendments resulting from Recommendations of the Customs Co-operation Council for amendment of the Brussels Nomenclature (on which the United Kingdom Tariff is based).

The Order also reduces the rates of import duty on goods to which the EFTA Convention applies.

Amendments resulting from Recommendations of the Customs Co-operation Council

These amendments are designed to bring the Nomenclature up to date, clarify the texts of certain legal notes and tariff headings, and resolve problems of classification of certain categories of goods. The changes, which are numerous, can be divided into two broad categories:

(1) Those which change the wording of the Nomenclature (to make its meaning clearer) but which do not affect the classification of any goods in the United Kingdom tariff.

(2) Those which change the classification of goods in the United Kingdom tariff from one tariff heading to another.

In the latter cases, if a change of duty is involved, new tariff sub-headings have been opened in the United Kingdom tariff to maintain current rates of duty for items of known trade importance. The following are examples:

Chapter 39, Headings 39.02 and 39.03

As a result of an amendment to heading 40.06 (deletion of the words 'unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber adhesives on backings of any material including vulcanized rubber') certain rubber adhesives on backings of any material which had been classified in that heading because of the nature of the adhesive will now fall to be classified according to the nature of the backing material. New sub-headings have been raised in heading 39.02 and 39.03 to preserve the existing full rate of duty of 20 per cent.

Chapter 76 and heading 76.04

The notes to this Chapter have been amended to provide because of changes in use and methods of production, that the maximum thickness for aluminium foil should be increased from 0·15 mm. to 0·20 mm. As a result aluminium foil exceeding 0·15 mm. but not exceeding 0·20 mm. is transferred from heading 76.03 to heading 76.04 and the new sub-heading in heading 76.04 preserves the existing full rate of duty of 12½ per cent on these goods.

Chapter 81 and heading 81.04

As a result of the amendments of the Note to Chapter 81 (insertion after 'uranium' of the words 'depleted in uranium-235' and addition, at the end, of the words 'and cermets') and of heading 81.04 (addition of the words 'cermets unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof'), uranium depleted in uranium-235 is transferred to heading 81.04 from heading 28.50 where it was liable to a full rate of duty of 33⅓ per cent and cermets are transferred to heading 81.04 mainly from headings having a 10 per cent full rate of duty. New sub-headings maintain these rates of duty.

A notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 13 gave more detailed information about the changes.

Reductions in the EFTA rates of import duty

The sixth reduction in the import duties on goods produced in and consigned from the countries of the European Free Trade Association is being made on December 31 in accordance with the revised time-table of duty reductions agreed by EFTA Ministers in May 1963. The reduction will apply to the duties on all goods except the agricultural and fish products listed in Annexes D and E to the EFTA Convention. The EFTA duties will be reduced by one-quarter to 30 per cent of the basic duties (i.e. the full rates charged on January 1, 1960), except that the duty on certain fish products will be eliminated in accordance with a separate undertaking of the United Kingdom to remove by the end of 1964 its duties on fish products other than frozen fillets which are not listed in Annexe E to the Convention.

This Order will come into operation on December 31, 1964.

The Order has been published as Statutory Instruments 1964, No. 1986. Copies may be obtained direct from HM Stationery Office.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 9) Order 1964

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced on September 4 that they were reviewing all temporary exemptions from import duty (mainly chemicals) that are due to expire on January 1, 1965. As a result of this review HM Treasury have made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 9) Order 1964, which provides that the goods listed in Schedule 1 shall be temporarily exempt from import duty until December 31, 1965, unless a shorter period is indicated against any item. Goods which were not exempt from import duty at the date of this Order are marked with an asterisk.

The partial exemption for photographic film base of cellulose acetate is also continued until December 31, 1965.

The Order also, in continuing the exemption of certain products revises their description. These items are marked with a dagger in Schedule 1 and the former descriptions are given in Schedule 2.

Certain of the goods, the exemption from duty of which is continued by the Order, have been reclassified in the Customs Tariff consequent upon amendments to the Brussels Nomenclature. These goods are marked with a double dagger in Schedule 1 and their former classification is given in Schedule 3.

The Order comes into operation on January 1, 1965, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1964 No. 1987. Copies may be obtained from HM Stationery Office.

The Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 10) Order 1964

HM TREASURY have made the Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 10) Order 1964, which

(i) makes the amendments to existing drawback provisions necessitated by –
  (a) the revision of Tariff descriptions made by Schedule 1 to the Import Duties (General) (No. 10) Order 1964, and
  (b) the reduced rates of import duty applicable from December 31 under the European Free Trade Area Convention; and
(ii) provides for –
  (a) the allowance of import duty drawback on certain imported chrome-tanned leather used in the manufacture of drafting bands for export (effected by the entry beginning "drafting bands" in Schedule 2 to the Order); and
  (b) an increase from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. in the rate of drawback of import duty on imported cadmium metal used in the manufacture of exported pigment, and
(iii) consolidates all other existing provisions for the allowance of drawback of import duty under the Import Duties Act 1958.

The Order comes into operation on December 31, 1964, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1964, No. 1988.

Copies are obtainable direct from HM Stationery Office.

Removal of anti-dumping duties on phthalic anhydride

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that the Anti-Dumping Duty (No. 3) Order 1962 (Revocation) Order 1964 revokes the anti-dumping duties on phthalic anhydride from Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1964 No. 1992) which came into force on December 24, are available from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, price 3d., by post 5½d.

New factory for S. Queensferry

HEWLETT-PACKARD LTD., the United Kingdom subsidiary of the Hewlett-Packard Co., of Palo Alto, California, manufacturers of precision electronic instruments, are to build a factory and laboratory at South Queensferry, West Lothian. The first phase will cover 80,000 sq. ft., and it is envisaged that extensions during the next ten years will bring the area to 250,000 sq. ft.

It is proposed to open the plant in June, 1966 with a labour force of about 300, which will grow to 1,250 in the course of the next ten years.

A large part of the South Queensferry complex will be devoted to research and development in electronic, electromedical and electrochemical measurement fields.

Announcing the plans to build the new plant, Mr. David Simpson, the company's managing director said, 'The choice of South Queensferry as a site was influenced by its proximity to Edinburgh where close associations with the University will be established'.

Factory expansion at Skelmersdale

FOLLOWING the launching of Taskers of Andover (1932) Ltd.'s, new factory in Cumbernauld, Scotland, in 1963, the firm have now acquired premises covering a site of 1½ acres at Skelmersdale in Lancashire. The new premises will provide a sales and service centre for repairs and spare parts and in addition prime movers will be equipped with fifth wheel or double safety automatic coupling gears, and a limited stock of standard trailers will be kept available for immediate delivery.

It is expected that the new buildings will be complete by early March and open for business by about the end of that month. This latest development in Taskers planned expansion programme brings the total factory area occupied by Taskers to well over half a million square feet.

Another new factory for the NE

A NEW factory, expected to employ between 800 and 1,000 men and women in due course has been acquired at Spennymoor, Co. Durham, by Black & Decker Ltd., manufacturers of power tools.

Mr. Robert Appleby, chairman and managing director of the firm, has announced that the recently completed 100,000 sq. ft. factory in Green Lane, Spennymoor will begin production of items in the Black & Decker range of power tools early in the New Year. The major proportion of the output of the Spennymoor production unit would be exported. Staff at the company's two existing factories at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, and Maidenhead, Berkshire, would be in no way affected by the new development, but key personnel recruited in the North-East for Spennymoor would, if necessary, receive training at the Southern factories.

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HM Customs and Excise annual report

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioners of HM Customs and Excise for the year ended March 31, 1964, has been published.

The report shows that total revenue receipts from Customs and Excise duties and purchase tax rose to £2,766 million, an increase of £96 million over the previous year. This represents 41½ per cent of the total revenue from central Government taxation. The 1963 Budget contained nothing to affect the yield from indirect taxation significantly, and the increase in receipts was due in the main to the continued upward trend in the consumption of alcoholic drinks and hydrocarbon oils, to an increase in the consumption of tobacco and, as the volume of imports rose, the increase in the yield from the protective duties. The yield from purchase tax fell slightly following the reductions in rate in the last half of the previous year.

Duty collected on tobacco was £892 million – 32¼ per cent of total revenue and £14 million more than the previous year. The quantity of tobacco retained for consumption increased by 1·7 per cent to 255 million lb. – this was the first increase in four years.

Receipts on hydrocarbon oils were £592 million – 21½ per cent of total revenue and £47 million up on the previous year. Consumption of all the main types of oil was higher than in the previous year, in which the period of severe winter weather had reduced motor fuel consumption but had increased that of heavy oil used for heating.

Dealing with purchase tax, the report states that receipts were £565 million – 20½ per cent of total revenue – and fell by £6 million as compared with the previous year. The decrease was due to the reduction of the top tax rate from 45 per cent to 25 per cent during the previous year. The total wholesale value of chargeable goods increased appreciably – in the case of cars by over two-fifths. The value of other items now chargeable at the 25 per cent rate but previously chargeable at the 45 per cent rate (television sets, gramophone records, cosmetics, etc.) increased by nearly one-third.

Reference is made in the Report to the Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Gordon Richardson which was appointed by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Reginald Maudling, to examine the question of replacing either the purchase tax or the profits tax by a turnover tax. The Committee concluded against such a change.

Alcoholic drinks accounted for duty receipts amounting to £499 million – 18 per cent of total revenue and £33 million up on the previous year.

The beer duty contributed over half of this revenue. Consumption of beer increased by 1·2 million to 29·5 million bulk barrels. This was a resumption of an upward trend which had been interrupted in the previous year.

The consumption of spirits was 18·2 million proof gallons, which surpassed the quantity, 16·3 million, reached in the previous year, which itself had been the highest for 40 years. The increase was mainly in whisky and gin and was due in part to heavy deliveries at the end of the year in expectation of an increase in rates in the 1964 Budget. Consumption of British vodka is estimated to have been half a million proof gallons. The spirits revenue increased by £20 million to £206·5 million.

Consumption of imported wine rose by 4 million gallons from the previous year's record to 26 million gallons and revenue rose to over £24·5 million. There has been an increase in consumption of wine over the past 10 years of more than 150 per cent. Consumption of British wine rose by 7 per cent and yielded £4·8 million in duty.

Concerning protective duties, the report states that some reductions in rates of duty were more than offset by the big increase in imports which occurred particularly in the second half of the year. Receipts rose by £18 million to over £162 million – 5¾ per cent of total revenue.

Other duties accounted for the remaining 2 per cent of the revenue; the principal items were betting (£33·3 million), matches and mechanical lighters (£11·5 million) and television advertisement duty (£8 million). Of the betting duties, receipts from football pools, at £26·4 million, were £2·1 million higher than in the previous year, but the yield in that year had been exceptionally low as a result of the large number of matches cancelled because of the bad weather.

The cost of the Department was £24·8 million or 0·9 per cent of the revenue – about 2d. for every £1 collected. Staff numbered 15,805 – one official for every £175,000 collected.

A Leo III computer has been installed at Southend for statistical and accounting work. The numbers of ships and aircraft arriving in the country increased and arrivals of persons by sea and air rose by almost a million to just over 13½ million.

Civil litigation resulted in the recovery of some £2·5 million in duties and taxes. Prosecutions for various forms of evasion resulted in the conviction of 1,691 persons, 51 of whom were sentenced to prison and fines totalling £122,317 were imposed by the Courts. In addition seized goods and currency realized £63,073. Members of a group which had conspired to smuggle a very large number of watches over a period of several years were brought to trial and convicted, sentences of up to four years imprisonment and heavy fines being imposed. Proceedings were taken against 41 persons in connection with drug smuggling and sentences of up to 2 years were imposed, together with fines. Over 200,000 books in commercial consignments and almost as many magazines were seized under the laws prohibiting the importation of indecent or obscene articles. Fines were imposed by the Courts for purchase tax offences in a large number of cases, and in one case amounted to £14,000. The work of the Department's Road Fuel Testing Units, in detecting the illegal use of rebated hydrocarbon oil in road vehicles, resulted in 240 prosecutions, in which fines totalling £9,613 were imposed and seizure of 176 vehicles.

Increase in Commonwealth telephone traffic

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE announce that telephone traffic over the Commonwealth telecommunications system increased by nearly 15 per cent in the twelve months ended March 31, 1964. Telex traffic increased by 21 per cent and telegraph traffic by 1.66 per cent. These figures are given in the thirteenth general report of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board.

The Report also shows that progress continued in the system of linking a number of Commonwealth countries with modern large-capacity telephone cables.

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Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16

Prices and incomes policy

The following statement was made in Parliament by Mr. George Brown, First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Economic Affairs: 'As the House will be aware, I and my colleagues have been discussing this subject with representatives of the trade unions and of management since the day we came to power. I am glad to say that we have today reached agreement on the terms of a joint statement setting out the principles on which a prices and incomes policy should be developed and expressing the willingness of the organizations concerned to co-operate with the Government in the task of giving practical effect to the agreed intentions.

'I think that the House will feel with me that the sense of national purpose and the spirit of mutual confidence reflected in this agreement are most exciting. This is, of course, only the first step. But to have taken that is tremendous and we shall lose no time in entering into the next stage of discussions with trade union and management representatives.

'Today's agreement provides the foundation on which a fair and an effective policy for prices and incomes can be developed and without which our economy cannot become strong.'

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17

United Kingdom-USSR trade

The President was asked what was the estimated proportion of the current imbalance of trade between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics represented by the earnings of Soviet-controlled banking, insurance and shipping organizations in London; and what steps he was taking to achieve reciprocity by requesting the Soviet authorities to permit corresponding British organizations to operate within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In reply he said that with the exception of the relatively small freight and insurance elements in the figure for imports, the Soviet Union's invisible earnings were not included in the statistics of visible trade between the United Kingdom and the USSR and could not be regarded as forming part of the visible trade unbalance. He would continue to impress upon the Soviet authorities the advantages to both countries of their agreeing to allow British concerns involved in Anglo-Soviet trade and services to establish themselves in the Soviet Union.

British exports to Bulgaria

Asked what was the current rate of British exports to Bulgaria; and whether he was satisfied that the present British commercial representation in Sofia was adequate in respect of the potentialities of Anglo-Bulgarian trade, the President replied: 'Our exports this year are running at an annual rate of £2·7 million. Commercial representation is kept under regular review by my Department and the Foreign Office. As the Plowden Committee pointed out, the lack of an adequate reserve of manpower has led to overstrain, which is reflected in the staffing of Foreign Office posts. Within this limitation the staff at the Embassy at Sofia are deployed with commercial work foremost in mind.'

Export trade improvement

Replying to a question as to what steps he was taking to improve the export trade, the President said that he was reviewing the Government's services to exporters and considering various proposals for increasing exports in consultation with the British National Export Council and others. He would make a statement as soon as possible.

Import surcharge

In reply to a questioner the President said that very few letters, or other representations, had been received from overseas importers in which they had indicated they would either reduce or abandon imports from the United Kingdom until the 15 per cent import surcharge was removed.

Asked to what extent margins of Commonwealth preference had been narrowed as a result of the surcharge on imports, the President replied that these were not affected.

In answer to further questions asking for details of the measures for European Free Trade Association surveillance of the economy of the United Kingdom and operation of the import surcharge, to which HM Government agreed at the recent meeting of the Council, the President said: 'Ministers decided to set up a permanent Economic Committee of senior officials from capitals in order to consult on all aspects of all Member States' economic and financial policies and not merely those of the United Kingdom. The Working Party preparing a report for the next Ministerial meeting on the United Kingdom's economic measures is a temporary body.'

Answering further questions on the import surcharge, the President replied that he was aware of a number of representations on the damage done to businesses in the Irish Republic and this country. The Government had made it clear that they regarded the charge as a regrettable necessity, and that it would be relaxed and removed as soon as the balance of payments position permitted; that no damage should arise to the export trade of fibreboard cases because it was the intention that drawback should be available on such cases when they contained exports as well as on those exported empty; and that neither the Swedish nor any other EFTA government had taken retaliatory action against exports from this country. Action taken by private concerns abroad in negotiating contracts with UK exporters was not within his responsibility. No retaliatory measures had been taken by government and he could make no estimate of the effect of any action which may have been taken by private concerns.

Monopolies Commission and entertainment

The President was asked whether he would introduce legislation to amend the terms of reference of the Monopolies Commission so as to include entertainment in them. Replying, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State (Home), said there was a need to extend the scope for making references to the Monopolies Commission. Suggestions were being taken into account, along with other proposals, in the preparation of amending legislation.

Practices in petroleum industry

The President was asked when he expected to receive the report of the Monopolies Commission on the monopolistic practices in the petroleum industry, and if he was aware that the petrol companies were seeking to tie filling stations more firmly to a monopolistic dealing in their products alone, although such practices were at present before the Monopolies Commission; and if he would take steps to meet the intensification of such practices at this time. In reply the Minister of State (Home) said he understood that the Monopolies Commission hoped to present their report in the early part of next year. He did not know of any general movement by the petrol companies of the kind described by the questioner but he suggested that he should let the Commission have without any delay any information which he had on that matter.

Monopolies Commission and film industry

A questioner asked the President what reply he had given to the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association's suggestion that the review of legislation affecting the film industry should be deferred until the views of the Monopolies Commission and the results of the pay-television experiments were available, and what review he was making of legislation affecting the film industry, which was due to expire in 1967. In reply the Minister of State (Home) said the President was consulting the Cinematograph Films Council on the timing and content of the new films legislation. He had meanwhile asked the Council to take note of the letter from the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association referred to and he had informed the Association accordingly.

United Kingdom imports from the Commonwealth

Asked what steps he intends to take to improve the sale of Commonwealth goods in the United Kingdom market, and whether he would seek to set up a Commonwealth Import Council, the President said that most Commonwealth goods enjoyed free access to the United Kingdom market. The promotion of Commonwealth exports to Britain was mainly a matter for the countries concerned.

Dumping of printing papers

In reply to a questioner who asked the President if he was aware that fine writing and printing papers were being dumped in this country by Scandinavian manufacturers at unrealistic prices: and if he would take steps to stop this unfair competition with Scottish manufacturers, the President replied: 'The British industry are aware that if they have evidence that dumped imports are causing them or threatening them with material injury, they can apply for action under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957. I have received no recent complaints.'

Sale of Goods Act

Replying to a question on whether he would seek to amend the Sale of Goods Act to ensure that cash buyers were afforded as much protection as those buying on hire-purchase terms, the Minister of State (Home) said that the President would bear the suggestion in mind when he was considering the Molony Committee's recommendations for the amendment of the Sale of Goods Act.

Cotton and man-made fibre statistics

Asked if he would state for the third quarter of 1964 the home production, imports and exports of cotton and man-made fibre fabrics, the President supplied the following figures: home production, 361 million linear yards;

imports and exports, 218 and 76 million square yards respectively.

OECD restrictions on television films

Asked what decision had been reached by the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development on removing restrictions on the import, export and distribution of films intended exclusively for showing on television; and if he would give an assurance that such decision would not affect the proportions of television programmes, transmitted in this country, which were of British origin and performance, the President answered: 'The Organization recently decided to add to its Liberalization Code an obligation on member countries to grant any authorizations required for the export, import, distribution and commercial use of television films. Our arrangements do not involve the issue of authorizations for these purposes.'

Research in the shipbuilding industry

Asked what steps he was considering towards improving research and development facilities within the shipbuilding industry, Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State (Shipping), Board of Trade, said that this was one of the matters that he would be examining in his survey of the problems of the industry, and which the Committee of Inquiry would be expected to consider.

ECGD and small exporters

Asked if he would make arrangements for Exports Guarantee Department to pay small exporters within a month of the goods being exported, so as to help smaller businesses to finance increased exports, the President replied: 'The Export Credits Guarantee Department only makes payment in respect of losses covered by the policy. Claims become payable (depending on the circumstances) between four and six months after payment from the buyer becomes due. This waiting period is needed in order to ascertain the relevant facts concerning responsibility for non-payment and the amount of loss.'

Trade with South Africa

The President gave the following details of trade between the United Kingdom and South Africa:

In the twelve months November 1963 to October 1964 the total value of visible trade was:

Imports . . .	£124·2 million c.i.f.
Exports . . .	£215·3 million f.o.b.
Re-exports . .	£2·6 million f.o.b.

Estimates are not prepared of United Kingdom invisible transactions with individual countries.

Issue of IDCs

Asked to what extent, in considering approval of industrial development certificates, he took into account the average local earnings in the area concerned as well as the level of unemployment, the President said that each application was considered on its merits, and all relevant factors were taken into account.

Asked in a further question if he would seek to amend the Local Employment Act 1960 so that in determining the list of development districts he was enabled to take into account the level of earnings as well as the level of unemployment, the President replied: 'Not in this Session.'

The President also answered several questions relating to the issue of industrial development certificates in the West Midlands and to new industries and the provision of advance factories in various parts of Scotland.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18

Radio transmitters on life-rafts

The President was asked if he would make provision for miniature radio transmitters to be placed aboard life-rafts.

Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State (Shipping) replied: 'The Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Rules require United Kingdom ships engaged on an international voyage, with certain exceptions, to carry a portable radio ready for use in an emergency, unless the ship carries two motor lifeboats each fitted with radio equipment. I do not consider that the provision of miniature radio transmitters on life-rafts would be justified. Experience shows that the existing arrangements are adequate and they were confirmed by the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, which is due to come into force on May 26, 1965'.

GATT statement

The President in reply to a question made a statement on the outcome of recent negotiations in Geneva on the text of a new chapter on trade and development, to be included in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. He said: 'On November 26, the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at their second Special Session approved for submission to Governments the text of a new Part IV of the General Agreement, consisting of three new Articles containing special provisions to help the trade and development of the less developed countries.

'The first of the new Articles sets out the principles and objectives which should govern international trade policies in relation to less developed countries. The second contains undertakings by developed and less developed contracting parties in furtherance of these objectives.

'They include undertakings by developed contracting parties to refrain from increasing barriers to imports of products of particular export interest to the less developed, and to give high priority to the reduction of existing barriers. The governments concerned will not be bound to implement these provisions in cases in which they find that there are compelling reasons against doing so. Less developed contracting parties undertake to implement the provisions of the new Articles to the extent consistent with their own needs.

'The third Article provides for various forms of joint action to promote the trade and development of the less developed contracting parties.

'The new Part IV will accordingly give a new legal basis to the considerable amount of work already being done in the GATT on the problems of the less developed countries and on the reduction of barriers to their trade. The agreement reached on the text is a substantial achievement and an important milestone in the progress of the work undertaken in this field, which in recent years has become an increasingly important part of activities in the GATT. I hope that the new Part IV will soon be incorporated in the General Agreement and will give a further impetus to work on behalf of the less developed countries.

'A meeting will be held on a date to be fixed in January at which contracting parties will sign the Final Act authenticating the texts of the new Part IV and related documents, as finally agreed by governments. It is proposed that at this meeting a Declaration should be made on behalf of countries taking part in the Session, by which they will declare their intention to apply Part IV de facto, so far as they are legally able to do so, pending the coming into force of the Protocol of Amendment to the General Agreement on its acceptance by two thirds of the contracting parties. It is also intended to set up a new Committee on Trade and Development, to be responsible for all work in the GATT on the problems of the less developed countries and to keep under review the application of the new Part IV of the Agreement.

'I have placed in the Library of the House, for the convenience of Hon. Members, ten copies of the text of Part IV. When this text and the texts of related documents have been authenticated, they will be set forth in a White Paper to be presented to the House.'

Problems of Progress in Industry

A series of booklets whose aim is to present briefly and simply the results of new research into the social, economic and technical problems of industrial progress. Titles include: Management and Technology **3s.** (3*s.* 4*d.*), Training Made Easier **2s.** (2*s.* 3*d.*), The Older Worker and his Job **1s. 3d.** (1*s.* 6*d.*), Ergonomics of Automation **3s. 6d.** (3*s.* 10*d.*). Automation and Skill **3s. 6d.** (3*s.* 10*d.*), Woman, Wife and Worker **2s.** (2*s.* 3*d.*). Training the Adult Worker **3s. 6d.** (3*s.* 9*d.*), How Research Can Help Training **1s. 6d.** (1*s.* 9*d.*) *Prices in brackets include postage.*

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British overseas commercial representatives' visits during January to March, 1965

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during January to March, 1965.

CANADA (Toronto)	C. W. Blackman, MBE	British Trade Commissioner	February/March	Has previously served as British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Chittagong).
INDIA (New Delhi)	P. M. Hewlett	British Trade Commissioner	March	In present post since 1963.
PARAGUAY (Asuncion)	M. S. Stephenson	First Secretary (Commercial)	March	Has previously served as Second Secretary (Commercial) in Colombia (Bogota).
SOUTH AFRICA (Cape Town)	F. S. Fielding	Consul (Commercial)	March	Has previously served as First Secretary (Commercial) in Indonesia (Djakarta).
TRINIDAD (Port of Spain)	J. H. Walsh	British Trade Commissioner	February	Has previously served as British Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, and in Nigeria (Kaduna and Enugu).

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment, stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	November 16, 1964	
860,631	Gevaert Photo Producten N.V.	Hardening of gelatine.
860,631	Gevaert Photo Producten N.V. Patent of Addition to No. 822,061	Gelatine hardening processes.
889,139	Hosie, E. J. and Andrew, G. L.	Combined toothbrush and tooth cleansant injector.
	November 19, 1964	
785,169	Polymer Corporation Ltd.	Redox type polymerisation.
856,279	Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique.	Electrolytic polishing bath.
886,985	Laboratories Laroche . Navarrun	Therapeutic compositions acting on the metabolism of water in living creatures.
902,768	McIntosh, E. G.	Bird cages.
942,233	A/B Malcus Holmquist	Box girder.
968,433	Gevaert Photo Producten N.V.	Photographic material and method of manufacture.
958,892	Soc. Carbochimique Soc. Anon	Metallisable monoazo dyestuffs.
	November 23, 1964	
858,465	Atkron Inc.	Positioning cans informally on a conveyor belt.
878,221	Power Jets (Research & Development) Ltd.	Helicopters.
	November 25, 1964	
899,385	Societe Civile Auguil	New hydrazine derivatives.
916,309	Societe Civile Auguil	New therapeutic preparation for use as muscular and nervous stimulant.
	December 2, 1964	
800,044	United States Steel Corporation.	Aluminium coated welding electrode.
814,040	United States Steel Corporation.	Metallic strands and cords.
873,583	United States Steel Corporation. Patent of Addition to No. 814,040.	Metallic cord.
915,691	Hutchings, E. L.	Adhesive tape dispensing devices.
942,154	Standard Gage Co. Inc.	Dial bore gages.
951,224	Michigan Carton Co.	Egg carton.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

New and revised British Standards

RECENT British Standards are listed below. Copies are obtainable from the British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

		Price
		£ s. d.
SPECIAL ISSUE B.S.		
308A : 1964	Abridged edition of B.S. 308 Engineering drawing practice for the use of students	5 0
NEW BRITISH STANDARDS B.S.		
	Addendum No. 1 : 1964 to B.S. 2073. Methods of testing essential oils:	
(PD 5393)	15 : Determination of lead	2 6
3149	Recommendations for the carriage of live animals by air: 3149 Part 9 : 1964. Fish, amphibians and invertebrates	10 0
3191	Fixed playground equipment for schools:	
	3191 Part 3C : 1964. Special requirements for frames for climbing ropes, rope ladders, hand rings and trapeze bars	4 6
	3191 Part 3D : 1964. Special requirements for steel tubular horizontal bars	3 6
3712	Methods of test for building mastics (other than mastic asphalt): 3712 Part 2 : 1964. Seepage and staining, shrinkage, alkali resistance, shelf life and paintability	5 0
3785 : 1964	Webbing safety harness for baby carriages and chairs and walking reins	4 6
3805 : 1964	Leather safety harness for baby carriages with and without leading rein	4 6
3812 : 1964	Recommendations for estimating the dryness of saturated steam	6 0
3813	Incinerators for waste from trade and residential premises: 3813 Part 1 : 1964. Capacities between 50 lb./h and 100 lb./h	5 0
3814 : 1964	Glossary of letterpress rotary printing terms used in conjunction with newspaper, magazine and similar machines	10 0
3815 : 1964	Epoxide resin casting systems for electrical applications	5 0
3816 : 1964	Cast epoxide resin insulating material for electrical applications at power frequencies	4 6
3818 : 1964	Self-sealing fuelling couplings for diesel locomotives and diesel railcars	5 0
3819 : 1964	Grading rules for sawn home grown softwood	3 0
3820 : 1964	Electric lighting fittings	20 0
3821 : 1964	Finished Hard Metal dies for drawing round wire	5 0
REVISED BRITISH STANDARDS B.S.		
308 : 1964	Engineering drawing practice. A4 size (4to)	12 6
440 : 1964	Stationary batteries (lead-acid Plante positive type) for general electrical purposes	6 0
460 : 1964	Cast iron rainwater goods	10 0
542 : 1964	Cable glands and sealing boxes for association with apparatus for use at mines	7 6

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New Books

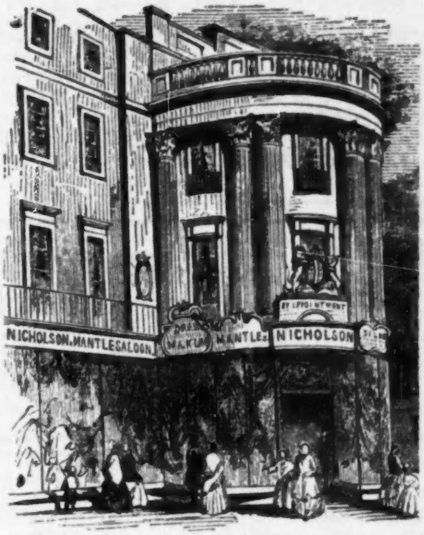
Focus on fashion shopping

Although Napoleon's observation about the English being 'a nation of shopkeepers' was made over a century and a half ago, it was not until the Board of Trade's first census of distribution was taken after World War II that the precise number of shops was ascertained. Up to then the guesses had ranged from half a million to over a million. **Shops and Shopping** by Alison Adburgham (304 pages, George Allen and Unwin 48s.) traces the history of where and how the well-dressed Englishwoman bought her clothes from about the time the Little Corporal made his derogatory remark to the beginning of the 1914 war.

It is a fascinating story. Here, long before the drift of shops and customers to the West End, is the City as a centre of retail trade catering for its resident population. No stated shopping hours in those days: 'The proprietor who lived on the premises took down his shutters before breakfast and did not put them up again until he went to bed.' There were doubtless fewer staff problems, for the assistants usually lived on the premises also. Some of the early illustrations, showing small-paned windows of bottle glass, make quaint contrast with the massive stores of today. These pioneer establishments nevertheless contrived their own touches of individuality and colour. Mayhew mentions a shop with 'a bright crimson umbrella with a yellow fringe hung over the doorway.' Another retailer advertised his wares 'at the sign of the Golden Lion.'

Some of the chapters sound an unexpected modern note, as, for example, that dealing with Queen Adelaide's 'Buy British' campaign. 'For her first drawing room, fixed for the 24th day of February, 1831, all the ladies are expected to appear in dresses of British manufacture, and which should also be made up by English dress-makers'. The royal interest was intended to counteract the influence of French fashions as well as the inflow of Continental goods, such as cheap hose from Saxony. The drive was also reflected in the variety of Court appointments. Mr. Dixon described himself as 'Principal Lace Man in Ordinary to the whole of the Royal Family'; Kirby, Beard and Kirby as 'Her Majesty's Pin and Needle Manufacturers'; a Mrs. Bell as 'Stay-maker to the Duchess of Kent.'

Another chapter headed 'The Era of Retail Adventurers' is studded with household names. 'At 103, Oxford Street – a young man named Peter Robinson, son of a Yorkshire haberdasher, having served his apprenticeship in a small draper's shop in Paddington, set up on his own as a linen draper in 1833'. Soon after Queen Victoria's coronation John Snelgrove, the son of a Wells paper manufacturer, 'had walked to London with half-a-crown in his pocket' to obtain a post with the young but thriving firm of Marshall and Wilson.



Nash's lay-out marked the inception of Regent Street's uninterrupted fame as a fashionable shopping centre. The illustration shows the 'Argyll General Mourning and Mantle Warehouse' which Nicholson's of St. Paul's Churchyard opened in Regent Street in 1853

Half a century earlier the proprietress of a small millinery and haberdashery shop which was to become Brown's of Chester used to send her forewoman to London to select the latest merchandise. The journey took six days by stage-coach, a fantastic contrast to 'the modern stores buyer, accustomed to flying to foreign cities in a few hours'. There were similar beginnings elsewhere in the country – in Manchester, Newcastle and the spa towns for example.

The author remarks that 'through the hazards of wars, new buildings and changing ownership, not much remains to show how the little shops grew bigger as their towns grew big, how their development into department stores is part of the social history of their neighbourhood'. She has none-the-less contrived to weave around them, as around the metropolitan establishments, a narrative as varied and glowing as the fabrics they offered to their by-no-means unexacting clientele.

Fan-makers and parasol-makers were among the more exotic boutiques to which the earlier lady of fashion would wend her way, often accompanied by maid or footman. Shopping areas were clearly defined; Bond Street for the first half of the nineteenth century was very much a man's street and it was considered indiscreet for a lady to be there in the afternoon.

Incredibly remote as these origins may seem to the shopper of today, the author records many later facets of the retail story which, although within living memory, belong to a similarly vanished and all-but-forgotten world. There is a glimpse of a new proprietor arriving at his store at 8 a.m. and finding all the staff dutifully at work. Here is a reminicence of a retired shop assistant: 'We had to dust everything before stock-taking, even the eyes of the needles.'

How many readers remember the old 'change railways' in which a large wooden ball containing money and bill was hoisted onto an overhead rail where it rolled down to the cashier's distant desk and made the return journey with change enclosed? The author believes that some of these may still survive in provincial stores. At this period farthings were regularly included in mark-up prices:- '1s. 11¾d. sounded so much less than 2s.' – and the customer was often given a paper of 52 pins in lieu of a coin as change. Apparently the shopkeeper contrived a miscroscopic profit on the deal since 250 pins could be bought for a penny!

The introduction of paper patterns into the magazines, the one-time prevalence of mourning establishments and special prices 'for ready money only' are among other casual items revealed by the author's patient and skilful research among long-ago catalogues and accounts. Her vivid reconstruction of the shopping story – so characteristic an English institution – will appeal widely to traders whether students of the *Board of Trade Journal's* monthly retail trade article or manufacturers whose livelihood turns on the caprice of fashion.

The final chapters of this history, dealing with the years up to 1914, naturally emphasise the development of the big stores. A conspicuous place in the gallery is given to William Whiteley, 'the Universal Provider', whose boast was that he could supply everything from a pin to an elephant. Elsewhere there is a nostalgic note on the recent departure of Nicholson's from St. Paul's Churchyard – it was the end of retail drapery in the City of London' – and the managing director's valedictory remark: 'When we have left the City, there will be nowhere to buy a reel of sewing-cotton between Holborn and New Cross'.

The author also quotes many affectionate tributes from customers regarding their favourite establishments. It is a revealing study of personal and family loyalties which brings to the two-way exchange of regard and confidence something of the intimacy of a bank or a club .A shop is more than a building, fittings, stock and staff, particularly a shop where clothes are bought,' the author writes. 'Where there is a sympathetic atmosphere, an ambience of interest and understanding, someone who knows your name, that is the shop to which you return again and again.'

Economic Trends

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,984	—	15,988	15,258	15,258	9,095	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1959	104	105	106	105	105	95	108	94	115	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	113	115	127	122	113	101	128	119	130	141	124	+101	+ 33	+22	+39
1963	117	119	135	129	118	103	130	107	131	146	132	+133	+ 89	+15	+30
1963															
1st quarter	113	113	130	125	114	101	115	104	126	101	116	— 20	+ 56	—16	N/C
2nd quarter	116	118	132	128	117	102	129	109	128	150	128	+ 38	— 9	+22	— 5
3rd quarter	116	120	138	130	120	105	135	106	130	164	140	— 36	— 33	—19	— 6
4th quarter	123	124	138	132	121	105	140	109	140	168	143	+151	+ 75	+28	+41
1964															
1st quarter	121	127	141	134	121	106	144	115	145	175	151	+ 96	+ 94	— 4	+ 4
2nd quarter	121	127	143	135	120	105	148	120	144	181	152	+146	+120	+12	+ 1
3rd quarter		127				106		120*	150*				+ 47*	+ 4*	+13
1964															
April	..	127	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	127	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	127	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	127	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	127	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	127	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	129*	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices													at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+153
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 1
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+115
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	+113
1964								362*	—140*	..	221	+77				
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	124	+ 82
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 34
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 2
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	136	132	— 5
1964																
1st quarter	140	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	124·0	145·8	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	145	134	— 69
2nd quarter	148	125	125·5	+2·8	107·8	125·0	147·4	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	147	133	—113
3rd quarter	156*	113*	126·5	+4·3	108·6*	125·7*	149·3	311	— 44	—34	242	+12	+ 6	147	132	
4th quarter								336*	+ 25*	+50	228	—14	—34			
1964																
April	144	123	124·7	+2·0	108·1	124·8	146·7	394	— 19	—20	212	+10	+14	146	127	..
May	147	126	125·7	+2·9	107·6	125·1	147·4	357	— 37	—23	227	+15	+ 9	144	140	..
June	148	125	126·2	+3·4	107·8	125·2	148·2	315	— 42	—33	251	+24	+13	152	132	..
July	151*	120*	126·2	+4·0	108·1	125·5	149·0	303	— 12	—15	250	— 1	+ 3	138	125	..
August	154*	117*	126·7	+4·7	108·6	125·7	149·3	314	+ 11	+10	239	—11	— 9	153	140	..
September	156*	113*	126·7	+4·4	109·1*	126·0*	149·7	315	+ 1	+11	239	Nil	— 7	151	131	..
October		119*	126·8	+4·1	110·0*	126·1*	149·8	332	+ 17	+27	233	— 6	—12	146	133	..
November			127·8	+4·6	110·4*	126·2*		338	+ 6	+19	230	— 3	—16	152*	135*	..
December								337*	— 1*	— 1	222	— 8	—11			..

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Index of industrial production for October

THE PROVISIONAL INDEX of production for October, 1964, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 129 (seasonally adjusted). Some earlier figures have been revised upwards in the light of later returns, including most of the quarterly series for the third quarter. The revisions were small, but were sufficient to increase the rounded 'all industries' index for September and the 'manufacturing' figures for August and September to the next whole number. A comparison of the provisional figures for August-October with the figures for the preceding three months shows a rise of between ½ and one per cent.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries											
			Total manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·1	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·4	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
1962	115·0	95	115·2	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	111	101
1963	118·9	95	119·8	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	120	108
Unadjusted:														
1963 2nd quarter	119	98	120	118	112	129	140	127	142	119	124	78	125	107
3rd quarter	114	86	115	114	111	120	134	119	136	112	120	75	112	101
4th quarter	127	99	127	120	115	128	144	129	146	125	134	76	123	119
1964 1st quarter	128	100	128	110	108	115	150	131	153	127	135	76	128	123
2nd quarter	130	98	133	121	113	136	154	134	157	132	139	75	135	126
3rd quarter	120	84	121	117	109	131	147	133	149	117	128	73	109	109
1964 Aug.	113	71	114	114	106	126	138	129	140	109	117	72	105	103
Sept.	130	95	134	122	115	135	154	137	157	131	144	74	123	123
Oct. (prov.)	134	100	136	125	120	134				131	140	75	130	
Seasonally adjusted:														
1963 2nd quarter	118	95	118	114	110	120	138	125	140	116	124	78	117	105
3rd quarter	120	95	121	117	114	122	139	121	142	119	127	76	120	108
4th quarter	124	96	125	117	113	125	144	128	146	123	129	75	126	117
1964 1st quarter	127	97	128	116	110	127	148	133	151	126	135	76	125	121
2nd quarter	127	96	128	116	111	125	150	133	153	127	136	75	125	122
3rd quarter	127	94	128	120	112	134	152	135	155	124	135	74	120	116
1964 May	127	95	129	118	112	128	148	132	151	128	139	75	123	121
June	127	96	128	116	112	123	152	127	155	124	133	74	124	121
July	127	95	128	117	112	127	154	134	157	124	133	74	121	119
Aug.	127	94	129	120	112	136	151	132	154	125	137	73	120	115
Sept.	127	94	128	121	112	138	152	139	153	124	135	74	119	115
Oct. (prov.)	129	94	130	120	114	130				128	138	74	128	
May-July (av.)	127	95	128	117	112	126	150*	133*	153*	125	135	74	122	122*
Aug.-Oct. (av.) (prov.)	128	94	129	120	112	135	152*	135*	155*	126	137	74	122	116*

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing, and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass					
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	106	107	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
Unadjusted:															
1963 2nd quarter	112	110	118	110	108	98	115	131	136	123	113	129	127	124	118
3rd quarter	107	106	112	108	103	91	120	129	135	119	120	118	120	127	107
4th quarter	123	122	126	121	120	105	127	143	143	143	127	140	133	131	145
1964 1st quarter	127	126	133	120	116	104	128	142	146	136	119	139	133	130	162
2nd quarter	133	133	136	118	116	104	123	151	160	137	129	144	140	137	124
3rd quarter	117	116	120	112	108	92	123	146	151	136	127	127	130	136	108
1964 Aug.	109	108	113	102	99	79	113	133	141	120	119	126	119		103
Sept.	129	128	134	128	122	107	143	154	162	141	142	141	148		117
Oct. (prov.)	135	136	134	133	129	110	145	159	162	154	140	152			138
Seasonally adjusted:															
1963 2nd quarter	109	107	116	111	109	98	119	128	133	119	112	126	123	123	129
3rd quarter	114	113	119	114	111	99	121	134	138	127	117	129	126	127	130
4th quarter	121	120	123	116	113	102	126	141	143	139	120	135	131	131	133
1964 1st quarter	124	123	132	119	117	103	126	144	150	135	131	140	135	133	137
2nd quarter	129	128	132	118	114	101	127	145	153	133	125	137	134	135	136
3rd quarter	125	124	129	118	116	100	124	151	155	145	124	139	136	136	132
1964 May	131	130	135	118	115	100	125	143	155	125	123	136	132		125
June	129	130	127	117	112	100	129	147	152	137	126	137	135		140
July	129	129	128	116	115	98	120	150	152	147	122	137	137		131
Aug.	126	123	135	121	116	101	131	152	156	145	123	141	137		132
Sept.	121	120	124	116	116	102	120	150	156	142	126	140	135		133
Oct. (prov.)	130	131	126	120	118	104	128	152	156	147	123	140			142
May-June (av.)	130	130	130	117	114	99	125	147	153	136	124	137	134*		132
Aug.-Oct. (av.) (prov.)	126	125	129	119	117	102	126	151	156	145	124	140	136*		135

* Latest available three months (July-September) and previous three months (April-June).

Sales by wholesale textile houses

DURING THE month of October, sales by wholesale textile houses declined by 1 per cent compared with this month last year, after increases of 5 per cent in September and 4 per cent in August.

The value of stocks held at the end of October was 5 per cent higher than a year ago.

Notes:

These statistics are prepared by The Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 4444).

Total sales and stocks

Index numbers (average 1950 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1963 Year	108	+ 3	..	..
1963 3rd quarter	107	+ 7	143	+2
4th quarter	137	+ 6	118	+5
1964 1st quarter	100	+ 9	145	+4
2nd quarter	101	+ 3	135	+6
3rd quarter	111	+ 4	153	+7
1964 January	76	+ 9	124	+4
February	96	+13	140	+3
March	127	+ 5	145	+4
April	109	+ 8	139	+6
May	98	— 6	140	+7
June	96	+10	135	+6
July	79	+ 2	142	+5
August	97	+ 4	155	+6
September	156	+ 5	153	+7
October	156	— 1	135	+5

Analysis by department

Percentage of corresponding values for 1963

	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	October	January-October	At end of October
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	112·1	118·5	120·7
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	89·1	96·2	108·7
Women's underwear	98·3	93·2	95·3
Women's hose and children's socks	88·1	102·4	124·4
Women's millinery	98·1	101·7	115·1
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	79·1	87·2	86·3
Children's wear	102·6	105·6	101·4
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	96·0	103·8	113·6
Gloves	103·6	96·6	124·1
Piece-goods and nets	124·1	111·2	84·4
Household textiles	95·2	98·8	98·8
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	98·8	106·8	111 9
Grand total (a)	98·6	104·2	105·4

Notes

(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings. (b) Values at cost.

Index of retail prices, November, 1964

AT NOVEMBER 17, 1964, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 108·8, compared with 107·9 at October 13. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for petrol, some newspapers, eggs and bread.

Retail stocks in October

THE VALUE of retail stocks at the end of October was 6 per cent higher than the corresponding year earlier figure, compared with an increase of 8 per cent in August and September, and 4 per cent in July. After allowing for seasonal factors, the level of the value of stocks was about the same as in September.

In volume terms, stocks showed an increase of 4 per cent compared with the year earlier.

Estimates of changes in total retail stocks

(At cost at end of month). Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices.												
1956	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130	133	144	151	133
1963	130	134	142	142	143	139	135	133	135	147	157	137
1964	139	141	147	150	149	148	139	143	146	156		
1961	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5	+4	+6	+7	+7
1963	+5	+4	+5	+4	+3	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+4	+3
1964	+6	+5	+4	+6	+4	+6	+4	+8	+8	+6		
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices.												
1956	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120	123	133	139	122
1963	121	123	131	131	132	129	124	122	124	135	144	126
1964	127	128	134	136	134	133	125	128	131	140		
1961	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	Nil
1962	+1	Nil	+2	+2	+2	+1	Nil	+2	+1	+3	+4	+4
1963	+3	+2	+3	+2	+2	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+3	+3
1964	+5	+4	+2	+4	+2	+3	+1	+5	+6	+4		

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958.)

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING TITLES and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HM Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:
Internal Combustion Engines for August, 1964.
Railway Carriages and Wagons for September, 1964.
Rubber for September, 1964.
Home-grown Timber for October, 1964.
Locomotives for October, 1964.
Paper and Paper-making Materials for October, 1964.
Wood Chipboard for October, 1964.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:
Agricultural Machinery for July-September, 1964.
Bedding for July-September, 1964.
Floorcoverings for July-September, 1964.
Footwear (Quarterly Supplement) for July-September, 1964.
Motor Control Gear for July-September, 1964.
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials for July-September, 1964.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.*
Price 7s. (*by post 7s. 8d.*) Annual Subscription £4 15s. 0d. including postage and a copy of the Definitions of items and units employed in the Digest.

Government publications can be purchased over the counter or by post from the Government Bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Bristol and Belfast, or through any bookseller

HMSO

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, December 18, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Look at Life Series 24:					
Spuds Galore	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 30006	9	December 15
Back to Sorrento	Crusader Films Ltd.	Caledonian News Review Ltd.	Br/E 30007	17	December 15
Act of Murder	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Merton Park Productions Ltd.	Br/E 30011	62	December 16
Pathe Pic. Series 521/533:					
Pathe Pic. No. 521	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 30015	8	December 16
Pathe Pic. No. 522	" "	" "	Br/E 30016	8	December 16
Pathe Pic. No. 523	" "	" "	Br/E 30017	8	December 16
Carry on Cleo	" "	Adder Productions Ltd.	Br/E 30018	92	December 18
King and Country	" "	British Home Entertainments Productions Ltd.	Br/E 30019	86	December 18
Movietone News 1853A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29464	8	December 18
Movietone News 1854	" "	" "	Br/E 29465	7	December 18
Pathe News 64-101	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29576	8	December 18
Pathe News 64-102	" "	" "	Br/E 29577	8	December 18
		FOREIGN			
Samson and the Slave Queen	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Romana Films, Rome	F 30004	87	December 14
Sex and the Single Girl	" "	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 30005	111	December 14
The Troublemaker	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Ozymandis-Seneca Corp.	F 30008	81	December 15
Father Goose	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films, Inc.	F 30009	116	December 15
The Lively Set	" "	" "	F 30010	80	December 15
Rio Conchos	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	F 30012	105	December 16
War and Pieces	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 30013	7	December 16
Senorelle and the Glass Huarache	" "	" "	F 30014	7	December 16

Amendment to the Register

The playing time of the film 'Lad: A Dog' (F 29863) registered on November 30, 1964, has been amended to 79 minutes.

Correction to the Register

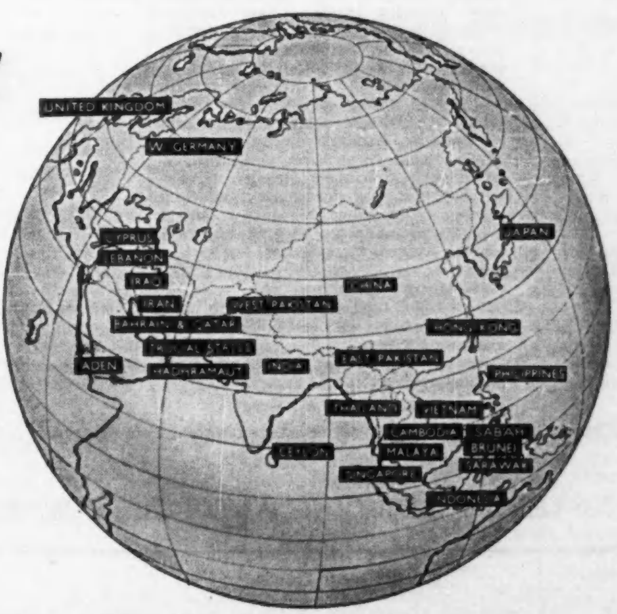
The registration particulars of the film 'Black Sabbath' (F 29817) registered on November 6, 1964, have been corrected to show the makers as: Emmepi Cinematografica and Galatea S.P.A. both of Via Astriana 13, Rome, Italy, and Lyre Cinematografica, Paris, France.

Cinematograph Films Council appointments

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that Mr. W. E. Parker has accepted the invitation of the President to become Chairman of the Cinematograph Films Council. Mr. Parker succeeds Sir Sydney Roberts who has been Chairman of the Council since 1954.

The Board also announce the resignation from the Council, as from her appointment as a Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Colonial Office in the present Government, of Mrs. Eirene White, M.P. Mrs. White has served as an independent member of the Council since 1946. Her successor has not yet been appointed.

Note: Mr. Parker is a senior partner in a firm of Chartered Accountants, and a member of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.



EXPORT DRIVE

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ASSOCIATED BANKS: THE IRANO BRITISH BANK (INCORPORATED IN IRAN) · ALLAHABAD BANK LIMITED (INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
THE COMMERCIAL BANK S.A.L. (INCORPORATED IN LIBYA) · THE CHARTERED BANK OF LONDON (INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA)

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 21	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland (AFD1), Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).
Jan. 21	Sale will include Atkinson buildings 362 ft. by 212 ft., 167 ft. x 77 ft., 122 ft. x 77 ft. (with maple floor) 92 ft. by 77 ft.; Romney and Seco huts; six 12,000-gallon underground petrol tanks; large quantity of copper piping; radiators, calorifiers and miscellaneous stores – approximately 300 Lots in excellent condition.	Royal Air Force, Langar	Walker, Walton & Hanson (AFD1), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272-8).
Feb. 10	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs (AFD1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

Notice: Prospective buyers are advised that the next sale advertised for No. 14 M.U. Royal Air Force, Carlisle, will not take place on January 28, 1965 as previously advertised.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 14	Machine tools, plant and miscellaneous stores including: centre lathes; Kitchen & Wade cylinder honing machines; Rolls bending machines; shearing machines; forming machines; hacksaws; shaper; Snow surface grinder; brake drum grinder; flexible-shaft and double-ended grinders and polishers; pillar, bench and portable electric drills; portable electric grinders; sanders and saws; valve refacers; cylinder borers; pipe and bolt screwers; arc welders; spot welder; soldering and brazing outfits; battery charging sets; generator sets; paint spraying plants; steam cleaner; washing pumps; sand blasting plants; heavy duty air compressors; pneumatic concrete breakers; chipping hammers; drills, wrenches and woodborers; textiles and metal baling presses; degreasing tanks; circular saw benches; planer and thicknesser; bandsaw; morticing machines; instrument and watchmakers' lathes; grinding wheel dressers; epidiascopes; film strip projectors; whirling machines; photographic stores; signal generators; oscillators; Megger insulation testers; Avo universal testers, test instruments; sewing machines; wireless trailer vans; laundry trailer van, etc.	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray*).	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. 3081).
Jan. 19	Clothing; MT spares; engineering and electrical spares; nuts and bolts and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, nr. Nottingham.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Jan. 26	Batteries 24V; watches; textiles and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Disposal Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate Auctioneer 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF BUILDING AND PUBLIC WORKS

1965	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 5	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic, canteen and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworths, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718 and 1828).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable from the auctioneers. View days: day preceding the sale and morning of the sale.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Opportunities for displaying British goods in Copenhagen

As a 'follow-up' to the British Week in Copenhagen (see *Board of Trade Journal*, September 4, page 512, September 18, page 645, October 2, page 726 and October 9, page 811, the British Embassy in Copenhagen and the Export Council for Europe recommend that British firms should urgently consider participation in the International Trade Fair to be held at the new Bella Centre, Copenhagen, from October 15-24, 1965. It is understood that nearly one-half of the available space has been let.

The Copenhagen International Trade Fair will be organized by the Danish Trade Organizations' Exhibition Association and sponsored by the Copenhagen Chamber of Commerce, The Federation of Danish Industries, The Danish Agricultural Marketing Board and Denmark's Provincial Chamber of Commerce.

The cost of space at the Fair will be approximately 23s. per square foot with certain additional charges for island sites. The Fair will cover most products except foodstuffs, raw materials and capital equipment.

Further information about the Fair may be obtained from the Fair Secretariat, 2 Trommesalen, Copenhagen V, Denmark. The Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, will be pleased to hear from British firms who propose to take part at this event.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Because of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date last published	Date next published
Europe	*Dec. 4*	*Mar. 5*
United Kingdom ...	*Nov. 6*	*Feb. 5*
Outside Europe	*Oct. 2*	*Jan 1*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organisations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration

The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3557, Germany and Scandinavia; 2783, France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Greece, Turkey and Middle East: 3558, United Kingdom and Rest of the World) will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

• indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 4, November 6, and October 2, respectively.

EUROPE

Amendment:

GENEVA: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION will be held from March 11-21, 1965, and not from May 11-21, 1965, as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 4.

Additions:

BOLOGNA: INTERNATIONAL FOODSTUFFS EXHIBITION – May 8-23, 1965.
Apply, Finextra Ltd., 1146 London Road, London, S.W.16.

NANCY: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—June 3-14, 1965.
Apply, Commissariat Géneral, 1 rue des Dominicains, Nancy.

BARI: INTERNATIONAL LEVANT FAIR — September 10-23, 1965.
Apply, Commissariat Général, 1 rue des bury Place, London, S.W.7. (Telephone KENsington 1700.)

DUSSELDORF: "EUROSHOP 1966." European Exhibition and Conference for shopfitting and display – June 11-15, 1066.
Apply, John Buck (Trade Fair Agencies) Ltd., 47 Brewer Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Telephone Gerrard 7576.)

Permanent Exhibition Centre in Barcelona

A permanent exhibition centre in Barcelona will be opened shortly by Conocasa Ltd. of London and Barcelona.

The centre, which is intended primarily for light industrial and consumer goods, will provide some 1500 square feet of exhibition space on an annual rental basis. Further particulars are available from Conocasa Ltd., Imperial Court, 2 Basil Street, London, S.W.3. (Telephone KNIghtsbridge 6260.)

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION EXHIBITION — May 23-26, 1966. At Olympia.
• Apply. Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London. W.1. (Gerrard 1622.)

BRITISH WEEK IN MILAN

La Settimana Britannica
a Milano
9-17 Ottobre 1965

Sir John Guthrie Ward, H.M. Ambassador in Rome, is seen here speaking at the conference at the Milan Chamber of Commerce held to inaugurate the British Week in Milan. This will take place from October 9-17, 1965.

The Canadian Education Showplace

The British Trade Commissioner at Toronto has reported that a national exposition for Canadian school administrators will be held in Toronto during February 5-6, 1965. It is to be developed as a major annual event in the Queen Elizabeth Building in Toronto's Exhibition Park. More than 8,000 educators from all parts of Canada are expected to attend the 1965 event.

The showplace is intended to supplement the annual conventions of Canada's educational organizations, and the aim is to provide a place where everyone involved in education can meet to attend a series of lectures, to examine significant trends in education illustrated by means of graphic demonstrations and, finally, to see a large scale exhibition of the latest products and services available to schools.

The Canadian Education Showplace offices are at 57 Bloor Street West, Toronto, 5. (Tel. 924-0986), and are under the management of Mr. John C. Stinson. Mr. Stinson has provided some literature about the showplace, which is available on loan to interested firms from the Board of Trade, Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Room 215, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2785).

He would be pleased to hear from any British suppliers who may be interested in contributing. Interested firms should write direct to Mr. Stinson at the address given above. The British Trade Commissioner, 700 University Avenue, Toronto 1, Ontario, would like to receive copies of any initial correspondence.

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Overseas Trade and Exports

Trade pattern and trends of the eight EFTA countries

EFTA Trade, a new report published by the European Free Trade Association, is the first comprehensive study of the pattern and trends of the international trade of the eight EFTA countries, regarded both as a group and as separate trading nations. It traces changes in the trade of the EFTA countries over the period since 1953, concentrating especially on the years since 1959, when the Stockholm Convention was drawn up.

The Report shows that the share of EFTA in the total volume of world trade is similar to that of the United States, and not much less than that of the EEC. EFTA's commodity trade shows a persistent excess of imports over exports which, however, is largely covered by earnings from shipping and other services such as tourism.

Although the EFTA countries share a number of important characteristics, they still differ widely in the details of their economic structure, and in the patterns and composition of their production and their external trade. These similarities and differences are brought out in the eight 'country' chapters which form the second half of the Report.

The Report traces the changing direction of the trade of the EFTA countries over a period of ten years. The rate of growth in intra-EFTA trade since 1959 has been about 10·5 per cent a year – twice the growth rate during the previous six years, and almost twice as fast as EFTA trade with the rest of the world since 1959.

Although the proportion of EFTA exports going to Europe has consequently risen significantly (from 52 per cent in 1959 to 61 per cent in 1963), with a similar movement on the import side, there has been a continuing increase in absolute terms in EFTA trade with the rest of the world: in fact, EFTA imports from the rest of the world have risen more rapidly since the Stockholm Convention was signed than they did in the previous six years.

Copies will be available shortly from HM Stationery Office, price 16s. 6d.

1964 EFTA Annual Review of Agricultural Trade

THE EUROPEAN Free Trade Association published its first Annual Review of EFTA Agricultural Trade on November 25. The review was made by the EFTA Agricultural Review Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Stockholm Convention requiring an annual review in pursuit of the EFTA objective of facilitating an expansion of agricultural trade.

The development of EFTA trade in agricultural products since 1960, i.e. during the first 3½ years of EFTA, showed an expansion that, by and large, matched the average expansion rate in EFTA trade in general, primarily as a result of the import policies and implementation of bilateral agreements (which form an integral part of the Convention) pursued by the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Sweden.

The present and possible future problems arising from dumped or subsidized exports from non-EFTA countries are discussed against the background of the work on these problems in the OECD and the GATT, and it is also suggested that steps should be taken to limit uneconomical surplus production in some member countries; this would be in the interest of the countries concerned as well as improving the possibilities of furthering the EFTA objective in the agricultural field.

The report recognizes that though any rapid production changes in member countries will be difficult to attain, it is nevertheless possible and desirable to encourage production changes in directions that would ease the surplus problems, by some modifications in price and support policies.

Copies from HM Stationery Office, price 5s.

Hints to businessmen visiting Japan or Venezuela

REVISED EDITIONS of the booklets on Japan and Venezuela have been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

ARGENTINA

Gas Plant for Gas del Estado (Argentine State Gas Co.). April 30, 1965. E.S.B. 36561/64.

AUSTRALIA

Bogie Parts for Victoria Railways, Melbourne. January 6, 1965. E.S.B. 36514/64.*

Cable for Electricity Commission of New South Wales. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 25, 1965. E.S.B. 33074/64.*

Insulators for Townsville Regional Electricity Board. January 6, 1963. E.S.B. 36703/64.

Sewage Penstocks for Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36797/64.

Water Supply Equipment for Engineering and Water Supply Department, Adelaide. January 14, 1965. E.S.B. 36917/64.

BURMA

Blankets for Ministry of Supply and Co-operative Corporation No. 12. January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36532/64.*

Textiles for Defence Department. January 19, 1965. E.S.B. 36755/64.*

Posts and Telegraphs Directorate:
- **Cable.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36789/64.*
- **Wire.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36790/64.*

Ministry of Supply and Co-operative Corporation:
- **Flannelette.** January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36756/64.*
- **Roping.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36530/64.*

Socialist Economy Construction Committee:
- **M.S. Sheets (Perforated).** January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 36754/64.*
- **Trucks.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36753/64.*
- **Welding Equipment.** January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 36751/64.*

People's Stores Corporation:
- **Furnace.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36752/64.*
- **Vehicle Spares.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36759/64.*
- **Detergent; Steel Wool.** January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36767/64.*
- **Mining Machines.** January 28, 1965. E.S.B. 36768/64.*
- **Linoleum, Leather Cloth.** January 28, 1965. E.S.B. 36769/64.*
- **Air-conditioning Plant.** January 30, 1965. E.S.B. 36744/64.*
- **Mattresses and Cases.** January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 36758/64.*
- **Jugs.** January 8, 1965. E.S.B. 36757/64.*
- **Plastic Sheeting.** January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36540/64.*
- **Vehicle Spares.** January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36763/64.*
- **Tyres and Tubes.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36764/64.*
- **Water Pipe and Fittings; Hose.** January 11, 1966. E.S.B. 36541/64.*

Electrical Stores Corporation:
- **Cable, Wire Winding Material.** January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 36746/64.*
- **Radio Equipment.** January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36749/64.*
- **Radio Equipment.** January 8, 1965. E.S.B. 36748/64.*
- **Radio Equipment.** January 19, 1965. E.S.B. 36747/64.*
- **Refrigerators.** January 30, 1965. E.S.B. 36743/64.*
- **Radio Equipment.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36750/64.*
- **Volume Controls.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36745/64.*
- **Water Cooler.** January 30, 1965. E.S.B. 36742/64.*
- **Refrigerators.** January 30, 1965. E.S.B. 36741/64.*
- **Insulating Tape.** January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 36740/64.*

CEYLON

Paper for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 35939/64.*

Pressure Impregnation Plant for Forest Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 35941/64.*

Sewerage Scheme for Ministry of Public Works. January 13, 1965. E.S.B. 36905/64.

Textile Machinery and Accessories for Department of Rural Development and Small Industries. January 20, 1965. E.S.B. 36902/64.

Vehicle for Department of Agrarian Services. January 26, 1965. E.S.B. 36903/64.

Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power:
- **Electric Lamps.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 35943/64.*
- **Kilns.** February 23, 1965. E.S.B. 36913/64.

Ministry of Health:
- **Medical Supplies.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33338/64.*
- **Polio Vaccine.** March 2, 1965. E.S.B. 36930/64.
- **Pharmaceuticals.** March 16, 1965. E.S.B. 36931/64.*
- **Pharmaceuticals.** March 9, 1965. E.S.B. 36932/64.
- **Pharmaceuticals.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 33337/64.*
- **Sewerage Scheme.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36904/64.

COLOMBIA

Electrical Equipment for Empresa de Energia Electrica de Bogota. February 10, 1965. E.S.B. 36947/64.*

Motor Bicycles and Sidecars for Bogota Municipality. January 20, 1965. E.S.B. 36733/64.

Weighing and Packing Equipment for Empresa Puertos de Colombia. January 22, 1965. E.S.B. 36734/64.

COSTA RICA

Pharmaceuticals for Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 35971/64.*

Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:
- **Metal Rods.** January 6, 1965. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 35973/64.*
- **Telecommunication Equipment; Water Pumps.** January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 35974/64.*

CYPRUS

Paper for Government Printing Office. January 16, 1965. E.S.B. 36946/64.*

Warehouse Construction for Ministry of Communications and Works. January 30, 1965. E.S.B. 36945/64.

EGYPT

Marine Equipment for General Department for Foodstuff Industries. January 31, 1965. E.S.B. 36559/64.*

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Department:
- **Vacuum and Pressure Gauges.** January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 36961/64.
- **Steel Bars.** January 25, 1965. E.S.B. 36963/64.

Egyptian Railways:
- **Tyres.** January 16, 1965. E.S.B. 36960/64.
- **Timber.** January 19, 1965. E.S.B. 36962/64.
- **Plywood.** January 14, 1965. E.S.B. 36948/64.

FORMOSA

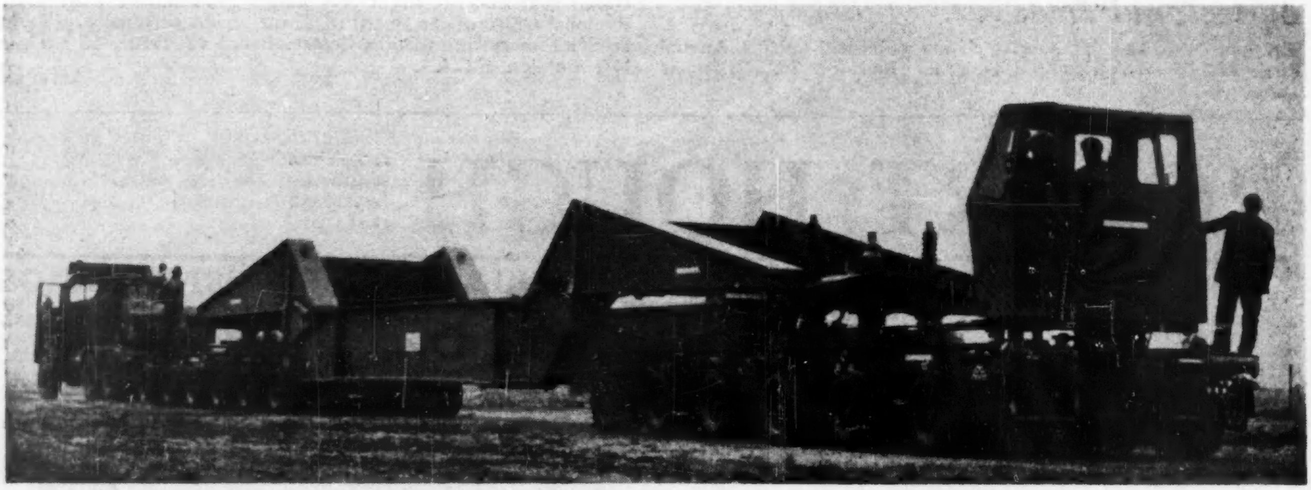
Central Trust of China:
- **Valves.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36951/64.*
- **Meters.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 24029/64.*
- **Transceiver Equipment.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 28543/64.*
- **Automatic Sisal Decorticator.** January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36950/64.*
- **Tubes; Welding Tees.** January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 36953/64.*
- **Steel Products.** January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36956/64.*
- **Tyres and Tubes.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36954/64.*
- **Measuring Instruments.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36955/64.*

FRANCE

Radio Equipment for SHAPE, Paris. January 25, 1965. E.S.B. 36796/64.*

GREECE

Meteorological Instruments for Ministry of Commerce.



This 250-ton hydraulic suspension transporter, manufactured by Crane Fruehauf Trailers Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk, for use in Rumania to transport heavy equipment for the Galati Plate Mill, and three Scammell 6-wheel-drive Super Constructor tractors, have been shipped. The company say that the £100,000 order makes this the largest combination vehicle ever exported from this country.

Recent visitors to British industry

Forty leading Swiss contractors visited the Marfleet, Hull, works of Priestman Bros. Ltd. recently. After touring the works, the party watched demonstrations of the new 'Beaver 1' excavator.

Greek radio engineers receiving instruction in the operation and maintenance of SHF microwave radio equipment at the main works of GEC (Telecommunications) Ltd., Coventry.

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Mr. I. Savaskin (wearing glasses), from Techmashimport, the Russian industrial buying organization, at the works of John Thompson (Wolverhampton) where he witnessed the pressure test of a liquid CO_2 storage vessel destined for Russia.

Studying the new JCB7 at J. C. Bamford (Excavators) Ltd.'s Staffordshire factory are (left to right) Mr. J. C. Bamford, Mons. P. Richier, President of the Groupe Richier, Mr. B. Paquet, Mr. M. Girard, sales director, and Mr. H. Wilson, JCB sales manager.

January 8, 1965. E.S.B. 36710/64.*

Nuts and Bolts for Hellenic State Railway. January 19, 1965. E.S.B. 36704/64.*

INDIA

Drilling Equipment for Beas Purchase Organization, Talwara Township. January 27, 1965. E.S.B. 36730/64.*

Cables for Southern Railway, Madras. January 8, 1965. E.S.B. 36552/64.

Inter-connecting Services for Durgapur Steel Plant. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 26328/64.*

Meters for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. January 19. 1955. E.S.B. 65581/64.

Oil Breakers for Punjab State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 35280/64.*

Multichannel Communications for South Eastern Railway. Calcutta. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 25, 1965. E.S.B. 35885/64.*

Valves for Municipal Commissioner for Greater Bombay. January 13, 1945. E.S.B. 36573/64.

Machine Tool for India Supply Mission. January 28, 1965. E.S.B. 36724/64.

Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.:
- **Anodes.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36534/64.
- **Paper.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36535/64.
- **Wire.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36533/64.

Indian Railways:
- **Copper Wire Bars.** January 6, 1965. E.S.B. 36736/64.*
- **Technical Services.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 15, 1965. E.S.B. 30375/64.*
- **Technical Services.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 1, 1965. E.S.B. 30376/64.*

Atomic Energy Establishment:
- **Control Valves.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 36371/64.*
- **Hoists.** January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 36576/64.
- **Pumps.** January 13, 1965. E.S.B. 36373/64.*
- **Spectrometer.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36579/64.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works:
- **Grinding Machine.** February 1, 1965. E.S.B. 36590/64.
- **Drilling Machine.** February 1, 1965. E.S.B. 36591/64.
- **Lathe.** February 1, 1965. E.S.B. 36592/64.
- **Guillotine.** February 1, 1965. E.S.B. 36589/64.
- **Boring Machine.** January 29, 1965. E.S.B. 36593/64.
- **Sand Slinger.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 35881/64.*

Supplies and Disposals Directorate, New Delhi:
- **Electric Furnace.** January 20, 1965. E.S.B. 36588/64.*
- **Welding Set.** January 20, 1965. E.S.B. 36728/64.*
- **Steel Tubes.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36586/64.*
- **Electrical Equipment.** January 16, 1965. E.S.B. 36782/64.
- **Oxygen and Acetylene Regulator.** January 19, 1965. E.S.B. 36587/64.*
- **Testing Machine.** January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36735/64.*
- **Welding Sets.** January 6, 1965. E.S.B. 36725/64.*
- **Welding Sets.** January 22, 1965. E.S.B. 36542/64.*

IRAN

Copper Wire for Shiraz Electricity Organization. January 17, 1965. E.S.B. 36971/64.

Steel Tubes for Iran Manufacturing Coporation. January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 36959/64.*

IRAQ

Aeronautical Chart Printing Machine for Ministry of Finance. February 28, 1965. E.S.B. 36926/64.

Cock Valves for Gas Distribution Administration. January 17, 1965. E.S.B. 36919/64.

Steel Tyres for Directorate-General of Railways. January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36929/64.

Sulphur for Government Oil Refineries Administration. January 23, 1965. E.S.B. 36928/64.

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
- **Cooking Appliances.** January 10, 1965. E.S.B. 36925/64.*
- **Mortuary Refrigerator.** January 24, 1965. E.S.B. 36924/64.*

Ministry of Municipal and Village Affairs:
- **Construction of Drainage Scheme.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 35950/64.*
- **Water Tower.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 35181/64.*

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
- **Water Supply Scheme.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 35183/64.*
- **Water Supply Scheme.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 35180/64.*
- **H.T. Link Switches.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36927/64.

JORDAN

Constructional Project for Jordan Development Board. January 10, 1965. E.S.B. 30864/64.

KOREA

Milling Engraving Machine, Thread Rolling Machine for Office of Supply. January 13, 1965. E.S.B. 36568/64/DLF.*

KUWAIT

Ministry of Electricity and Water:
- **Cables and Conductors.** January 10, 1965. E.S.B. 36943/64.*
- **Pipes and Fittings.** January 6, 1965. E.S.B. 36942/64.*
- **Refrigerators.** January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36941/64.*
- **Electrical Equipment.** January 23, 1965. E.S.B. 36940/64.*
- **Alternators.** January 23, 1965. E.S.B. 36939/64.*
- **Pumping Sets, Lighting Set, Drilling Machine.** January 16, 1963 E.S.B. 36938/64.*
- **Refrigerators.** January 6, 1965. E.S.B. 36912/64.*

MALAYSIA

Telecommunication Equipment for Telecommunication Department. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 33026/64.*

MOROCCO

Loading Machines for Le Ministere des Travaux Publics. February 28, 1965. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 36551/64.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Meteorological Equipment for Civil Aeronautical Department. January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36558/64.

NEW ZEALAND

Flow Meter for General Post Office, Wellington. January 29, 1965. E.S.B. 36524/64.*

Sewage Plant for Hutt County Council. March 1, 1965. E.S.B. 36949/64.

Transformer for Horohenua Electric Power Board. March 1, 1965. E.S.B. 36543/64.*

(*Continued on next page*)

NIGERIA

Dam Recording Instruments for Niger Dams Authority. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 36564/64.

PAKISTAN

Pump Sets for West Pakistan WAPDA. January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36729/64.

Steel Wire for Capital Development Authority. January 26, 1965. E.S.B. 36515/64.

Pakistan Eastern Railway:
Pipes. January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36330/64.
Track Relay Equipment. January 30, 1965. E.S.B. 36550/64.*

Directorate of Supply:
Bleaching Powder. January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36715/64.*
Photographic Equipment. January 9, 1965. E.S.B. 36921/64.*
Water Treatment Equipment; Pumps; Oil. January 9, 1965. E.S.B. 36720/64.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Laboratory Apparatus for State Tender Board, Pretoria. January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 36379/64.*

Vehicles for Transvaal Provincial Tender Board. January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36563/64.*

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
Powder. January 12, 1965. E.S.B. 36597/64.*
X-Ray Machine. January 19, 1965. E.S.B. 36600/64.*
Soaps and Scouring Powder. January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36598/64.*
Welding Equipment and Accessories. January 19, 1965. E.S.B. 36599/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Surgical Instruments and Sundries for Salisbury Medical Store. January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 36793/64.

Southern Rhodesia Government Tender Board:
Medicines. January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 36518/64.*
Pick Axes. January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 36517/64.*

The Provincial Water Engineer:
Diesel Engines. January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 36795/64.
Pumps. January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 36794/64.

SYRIA

Railway Construction for Ministry of Communications. Closing date postponed to February 28, 1965. E.S.B. 35147/64.

THAILAND

Royal Irrigation Department:
Crane; Boring Machine. January 15, 1965. E.S.B. 36923/64.*
Foundry Machinery. January 18, 1965. E.S.B. 36798/64.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Structural Steelwork for Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission. January 11, 1965. E.S.B. 36560/64.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capacitor Equipment for United States Bureau of Reclamation. January 7, 1965. E.S.B. 36572/64.*

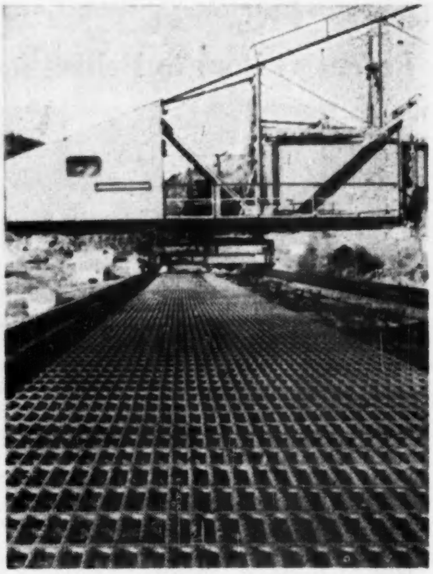
URUGUAY

Highways Improvement for Ministry of Public Works. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 11157/64.*

Iron Sheet and Section for ANCAP (State Oil Refinery). January 19, 1965. E.S.B. 36545/64.

ZAMBIA

Central Supply and Tender Board:
Cable. January 8, 1965. E.S.B. 36787/64.*
Nails. January 8, 1965. E.S.B. 36783/64.*
Filing Cabinets. January 8, 1965. E.S.B. 36785/64.*
Chairs. January 8, 1965. E.S.B. 36784/64.*
Pharmaceutical Tablets. January 8, 1965. E.S.B. 36788/64.
Steam Boiler. January 8, 1965. E.S.B. 36786/64.*



Dexion open steel plank, made by Dexion Ltd., Wembley, installed at the Norwegian port of Porsgrunn. Dexion distributors in Norway, Gustav Borch-Nielsen, supplied this unit steel flooring to Porsgrunn Electrometallurgiske A/S for use on a giant overhead crane gantry. Supplied in the form of packets, the DOSP was easy to fit on site in the precarious conditions.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for electro-medical equipment. (E.S.B. 36907/64.)
Inquiry for electronic and electrical instruments. (E.S.B. 2733/64.)
Inquiry for electronic instruments and components; scientific equipment. (E.S.B. 36289/64.)
Manufacture under licence – tower crane. (E.S.B. 36195/64.)

Austria
Market report on soups and broths in liquid, solid or powder form. (E.S.B. 30731/64.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for machine vices. (E.S.B. 36089/64.)
Inquiry for hosiery; knitwear. (E.S.B. 36093/64.)
Inquiry for millinery materials and supplies. (E.S.B. 36282/64.)
Inquiry for leather; shoe components. (E.S.B. 36206/64.)
Inquiry for electric motors. (E.S.B. 36259/64.)
Inquiry for hardware for metal boxes. (E.S.B. 36207/64.)
Inquiry for metal office furniture components. (E.S.B. 36176/64.)
Inquiry for wheels. (E.S.B. 36252/64.)
Inquiry for footwear. (E.S.B. 36431/64.)
Inquiry for cosmetics; first aid supplies; novelties; sunglasses; toys; toilet requisites. (E.S.B. 36096/64.)
Inquiry for components for power tools. (E.S.B. 36216/64).
Inquiry for hardware; sporting goods. (E.S.B. 36407/64.)
Inquiry for brass forgings and castings. (E.S.B. 36253/64.)

Costa Rica
Inquiry for power station equipment. (E.S.B. 36175/64.)
Inquiry for stainless steel. (E.S.B. 35518/64.)

Denmark
Market report on hospital furniture; surgical hosiery; obstetric tables and hospital oxygen equipment. (E.S.B. 34668/64.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for water turbines. (E.S.B. 36687/64.)

France
Agency inquiry for insulated wire. (E.S.B. 36232/64.)
Agency inquiry for medical and surgical equipment. (E.S.B. 36465/64.)
Agency inquiry for machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 27768/63.)
Inquiry for furniture. (E.S.B. 35720/64.)
Inquiry for biscuits; confectionery. (E.S.B. 35079/64.)
Publicity for French representatives of British firms. (E.S.B. 35666/64.)

Germany, Federal Republic of
Agency inquiry for cable; conduits; domestic electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 35674/64.)
Agency inquiry for plumbers' fittings. (E.S.B. 36452/64.)
Agency inquiry for sanitary ware; building materials. (E.S.B. 36817/64.)
Agency inquiry for aluminium; brass; brass and copper castings. (E.S.B. 36112/64.)
Inquiry for pens and refills. (E.S.B. 36408/64.)

Ghana
Inquiry for tools; trailers; vehicles. (E.S.B. 36823/64.)

India
Inquiry for copper conductors and wire bars; p.v.c. composition. (E.S.B. 35333/64.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 28285/64.)
Agency inquiry for tea; whisky. (E.S.B. 36256/64.)
Agency inquiry for articles for the glass industry. (E.S.B. 35781/64.)
Agency inquiry for barometers. (E.S.B. 36022/64.)
Manufacture under licence – gears; industrial equipment and plant; marine equipment. (E.S.B. 32164/64.)

Italy/Iraq
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2498/G.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for vegetables. (E.S.B. 36421/64.)
Agency inquiry for electrical conduit. (E.S.B. 36139/64.)

Kenya Republic of
Inquiry for textile machinery. (E.S.B. 36248/64.)

Lebanon
Inquiry for automotive components. (E.S.B. 36474/64.)
Inquiry for motor boat; printing and graphic art machinery. (E.S.B. 36425/64.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for confectionery (E.S.B. 13150/64.)

Netherlands
Inquiry for coffee grinding machines – further information. (E.S.B. 34147/64.)

Netherlands Antilles
Inquiry for boys' and men's clothing. (E.S.B. 36813/64.)

North America
Visits of department store buyers. (E.S.B. 506/64.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for electric irons; T.V. sets; tape recorders. (E.S.B. 36437/64.)
Agency inquiry for microphones. (E.S.B. 36257/64.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 36168/64.)
Inquiry for stainless steel catering equipment. (E.S.B. 36215/64.)
Inquiry for food processing machinery. (E.S.B. 36182/64.)

Saudi Arabia
Inquiry for educational equipment. (E.S.B. 36068/64.)

South Africa
Inquiry for advertising novelties. (E.S.B. 35375/64.)

Sudan
Inquiry for fertilizers. (E.S.B. 36652/64.)
Inquiry for baling hoops. (E.S.B. 36473/64.)

Sweden
Inquiry for wire. (E.S.B. 36244/64.)
Inquiry for dresses. (E.S.B. 31164/64.)
Manufacture under licence – earth moving equipment. (E.S.B. 33206/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for engines; electric motors; generators and units. (E.S.B. 36477/64.)
Inquiry for air cooled motors. (E.S.B. 30760/64.)
Inquiry for furniture; lamps. (E.S.B. 36464/64.)

United States of America
Inquiry for brazing and welding rods. (E.S.B. 36426/64.)
Inquiry for rubber footwear. (E.S.B. 37466/62.)
Inquiry for children's books; novelty soaps. (E.S.B. 35654/64.)
Inquiry for chemical. (E.S.B. 13049/62.)
Manufacture under licence – telecommunications equipment. (E.S.B. 36441/64.)
Manufacture under licence – electronic locks; relays. (E.S.B. 23599/64.)

Uruguay
Inquiry for agricultural drying equipment. (E.S.B. 36452/64.)

Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders of contracts for mention on this page.

Date fumigation plant for Iraq

The Iraq Date Trading Co. of Basrah has bought a complete date fumigation plant from Kestner Evaporator & Engineering Co. Ltd., Greenhithe. The plant will exterminate pests and bacteria and will process 25 tons of dates every three hours.

Generating set for Argentine

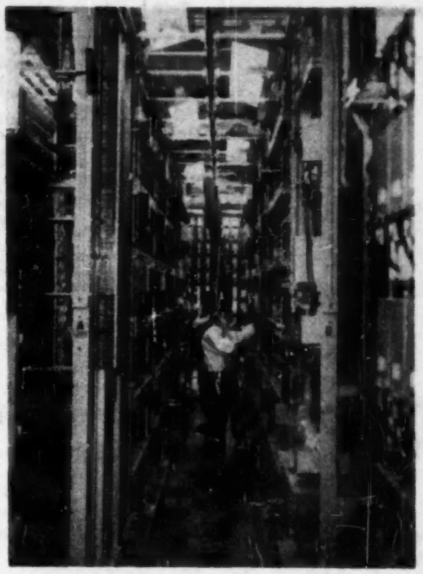
An order worth £15,350 has been booked by Crossley Brothers Ltd., Manchester, to supply a diesel generating set to Standard Electric Co., Argentine.

Switchgear for Hong Kong

Contracts worth more than £250,000 have been placed with South Wales Switchgear Ltd. for switchgear and associated equipment for the China Light & Power Co., Hong Kong.

Sugar factory extension in Iran

A. F. Craig & Co. Ltd., Paisley, have been awarded a contract by the Iran Government to extend the daily capacity of Abkouh Sugar Factory from 650 tons of sugar beet to 1,600 tons.



Extensions adding a further 13,000 lines to the Hung Hom telephone exchange, Hong Kong, have just been completed by GEC (Telecommunications) Ltd. This exchange, in which GEC installed an initial 10,000 lines in the record time of ten months, was opened in February this year and has an ultimate capacity of 40,000 lines. The picture shows final testing of the automatic exchange equipment.

Paving for Copenhagen library

The Broughton Moor Green Slate Quarries Ltd., of Coniston, Lancs., have secured an order for 30,000 sq. ft. of Broughton Moor and Spoutcrag green slate for use as internal and external paving at the library at Lyngby, Copenhagen, Denmark. Another contract has been secured for the supply by the firm of 7,000 sq. ft. of their olive green riven slate as external cladding for the new Deutsche Hypothekenbank, Hamburg. A shipment of green slate has also been despatched for use in the construction of the new Bank of New Zealand, at Christchurch, New Zealand. The firm are also to supply 4,500 sq. ft. of their light sea green slate for the external cladding of the Excelsior Life building in Toronto, Canada, and 5,500 sq. ft. of Spoutcrag frame sawn and milled slate for the internal and external paving.

Railway equipment for South Africa

Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. and English Electric Co. submitted a joint tender to South African Railways, and as a result have won a £2 million order to supply electrical equipment for rolling stock.

Sludge conveying in Libya

William Jones Ltd., London, received a £35,000 contract to supply sludge discharging and conveying equipment to a new sewage purification works in Tripoli.

A million tins for Pakistan

Following an order worth £18,500 for one million tinplate containers for Pakistan, John Dale Ltd., London have received a further request for 800,000 containers worth £14,800. The same Pakistan firm has also inquired for a further one million tins.

Export Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses is published on pages i-vi of the Board of Trade Journal *of November 6. Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional offices of the Board of Trade (see page 904 of October 23 issue) or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).*

Visit to African markets

Mr. A. S. Cussons, chairman of the Cussons Group Ltd., Manchester, manufacturers of toilet soap and other requisites, recently returned to Great Britain after visiting African markets to further the company's exports. He visited Nairobi to discuss the possibility of local manufacture of 'Imperial Leather' soap and other products and also announced that the company has now decided to commence manufacturing in South Africa and to expand their existing marketing arrangements in East Africa.

Leyland chief's 30,000 mile sales drive

Mr. Donald Stokes, managing director of The Leyland Motor Corporation, has returned from a 30,000 mile trip round the world with £1.5 million worth of orders. He had started the journey at the end of the London Motor Show in October and visited India, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. At a press conference in London, Mr. Stokes said that in all the countries he had visited the demand for British goods was extremely high, but pinpointed several major difficulties. He said that the country's greatest need was for more and better salesmen. He went on – "laudable though the Government's intentions are, you cannot sell through committees, and there is no substitute for top-level, high-pressure salesmanship."

In India, Mr. Stokes had arranged for Leyland's associate company to spend £3.25 million during the next two years on the expansion of manufacturing facilities aimed at doubling production. The associate company had also placed an order worth £500,000 for heavy duty chassis. In Australia, Leyland had formed a new public company to cope with increased demand for commercial vehicles, and this would involve the Leyland factory at Melbourne, and £200,000 for a new sales and service depot to be established in Brisbane. Again orders were forthcoming, this time worth £400,000 for heavy duty bus chassis and general haulage trucks. Other orders to the value of £650,000 were obtained in New Zealand and Hong Kong.

During his visit to the United States Mr. Stokes visited a large number of Triumph dealers and was so impressed by sales estimates that he feels it may be possible to increase the 1965 sales tarket from 26,000 units to 30,000. He also revealed that the company was investigating the possibility of marketing the Triumph 2000 in the United States where hitherto the company has marketed only sports cars.

Successful North American visit

Mr. J. W. Raylor, managing director of J. W. Raylor & Co. (Engineers) Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex, has recently returned from a business trip to the United States and Canada. Following introductions made through the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, a comprehensive itinerary was planned for this sales promotion visit. Mr. Raylor reported that great interest was shown in the wide range of building equipment manufactured by his company. Contact was made with many potential users and distributors in major cities of the United States and Canada, and the trip resulted in firm orders for many thousands of pounds sterling and inquiries of considerable value. He went on to say that the information and co-operation received from the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade and their officers overseas was of the greatest assistance before, during and after this successful visit.

Increased share of export trade

Mr. H. C. Hinder, export sales manager of Stacatruc Ltd., Birmingham, has recently returned from a visit to the EFTA countries with orders for fork lift trucks to the value of £75,000. The company state that further prospects are most encouraging, and that altogether over 40 per cent of Stacatruc's business is in export markets.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES R2010, R2011, R2013 and R2016, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 11, set out the following amendments to the Republic's customs tariff with effect from that date.

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
	G.N. R2010.	Cents	Cents	Cents
87	(4) Bolts and nuts, of metal	—	20% or	50%
	per 100 lb.	—	200	200
			whichever duty shall be the greater	
	By the deletion of paragraph (4) and the substitution of:			
	(4) Set screws (i.e. fully threaded bolts), bolts and nuts, of base metal	—	20% or	—
	per 100 lb.	—	200	—
			whichever duty shall be the greater	
	G.N. R2011.			
126	By the addition after paragraph (l) of the following paragraph:			
	(m) Tungsten ore	—	Free	—
	G.N. R2013.			
87	By the substitution for paragraph (1) of the following paragraph:			
	(1) Nails (excluding wire nails), screws (excluding set screws, wood screws and roofing screws) and washers, of base metal	—	3%	—
	By the addition after paragraph (7) of the following paragraph:			
	(8) Rivets of base metal:			
	(a) Tubular	—	3%	—
	(b) Bifurcated	—	20%	—
	(c) Other	—	3%	—
	G.N.R2016.	Cents	Cents	Cents
78	(5) Yarn, threads and twists containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre, other than rayon or cellulose acetate or glass fibre:			
	By the substitution for sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (5) of the following sub-paragraph:			
	(a) Filament yarn:			
	(i) of polyamide fibres, of a tenacity of less than 6 grammes per denier (excluding stretch yarn and similar bulked yarn and yarn put up for retail sale)	—	15%	—
	(ii) Other	—	5%	10%

Note: Preliminary notice of the changes relating to set screws, bifurcated rivets and polyamide filament yarns was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 18 (page 1356).

Rebate of duty for manufacturing purposes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES R2017 and 2018, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 11 amend the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff as follows:

Item	Article	Duty rebated as under
	G.N. R2017.	
451	Textile Industry:	
	(2) Rubber thread (covered or uncovered) and yarns containing more than 50% by weight of hair (other than wool), flax or filament yarn of man-made fibre, for weaving fabrics, in the piece, other than blanketing, carpeting or narrow-loom fabrics	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	By the insertion, after the words 'man-made fibre', of the expression '(excluding yarn of polyamide fibres of a tenacity of less than 6 grammes per denier)'.	
	(3) Yarns for use in the manufacture of knitted goods, but excluding the following yarns:	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	By the insertion in the list of exclusions of the following: 'Yarns (filament) of polyamide fibres (excluding stretch and similar bulked yarn)'.	
	By the substitution for paragraph (4) of the following paragraph:	
	(4) Yarns (excluding worsted yarns containing more than 50% by weight of wool and filament yarn of polyamide fibres, other than stretch yarn and similar bulked yarn), for use in the manufacture of stockings, other than men's and boys' stockings (three-quarter hose)	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(5) Rubber thread (covered or uncovered) and yarns containing more than 50% by weight of hair (other than wool), flax or filament yarn of man-made fibre, for weaving narrow-loom fabrics	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	By the insertion, after the words 'man-made fibre', of the expression '(excluding filament yarn of polyamide fibres)'.	
	By the substitution for paragraph (13) of the following paragraph:	
	(13) Yarn (excluding filament yarn of polyamide fibres) and rubber thread for the manufacture of covered rubber thread	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(18) Polyamide filament yarn, for the manufacture of stretch yarns and similar bulked yarns	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	By the deletion of the paragraph.	
453	Carpet, carpeting, flooring and mat manufacturing industry:	
	(2) Yarns, other than yarns containing more than 50% by weight of wool.	The whole duty less *ad val.* 5%.
	By the addition, after the word 'wool', of the words 'and filament yarn of polyamide fibres'.	
464	Industry for the manufacture of embroidery:	
	By the substitution for paragraph (2) of the following:	
	(2) Yarn (excluding filament yarn of polyamide fibres)	The whole duty.
465	Plied and cabled yarn, twine, rope and cordage manufacturing industry:	
	(5) Single yarns of continuous man-made fibres (excluding rayon or cellulose acetate) for the manufacture of plied and cabled yarn, twine and cordage	The whole duty.
	By the substitution for the expression '(excluding rayon or cellulose acetate)' of the expression '(excluding filament yarn of polyamide fibres of a tenacity of less than 6 grammes per denier and yarn of rayon or cellulose acetate)'.	
467	Industry for the manufacture of core yarns:	
	Single yarns of continuous man-made fibres (excluding rayon or cellulose acetate)	The whole duty.
	By the substitution for the expression '(excluding rayon or cellulose acetate)' of the expression '(excluding filament yarn of polyamide fibres of a tenacity of less than 6 grammes per denier and yarn of rayon or cellulose acetate)'.	

Item	Article	Duty rebated as under
468	Industry for the manufacture of woven interlinings: By the substitution for paragraph (2) of the following: (2) Yarns containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibres (excluding worsted yarns, filament yarn of polyamide fibres and yarn of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof)	The whole duty.
	G.N. R2018.	
491	Industry for the manufacture of clothing other than shirts, collars, pyjamas, nightdresses, knitted apparel, waterproof clothing and clothing of real or imitation fur: By the substitution for sub-paragraph (xxiii) of paragraph (1) (a) of the following sub-paragraph: (xxiii) Unprinted woven fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, of a free-on-board price exceeding 77½c. per lb. by weight of material (excluding fabrics raised on one or both sides, of a free-on-board price per square yard not exceeding 28c., winter sheeting and showerproofed fabrics): (A) Of a free-on-board price exceeding 37½c. per square yard, for use as outercloth in the manufacture of blouses:	
	Liable to the minimum or intermediate duties .	The whole duty less *ad val.* 5%.
	Liable to the maximum duty . . .	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
	(B) Other, for use as outercloth in the manufacture of women's and girls' outerclothing except blouses, uniforms for nurses, overalls and maternity smocks:	
	Liable to the minimum or intermediate duties .	The whole duty less *ad val.* 5% or less 2½c. per yard less *ad val.* 5% whichever amount shall be the greater.
	Liable to the maximum duty . . .	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10% or less 3½c. per yard less *ad val.* 5% whichever amount shall be the greater.
493	Shirt, collar and pyjama suit manufacturing industries: By the substitution for paragraph (11) of the following paragraph: (11) Unprinted woven fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, of a free-on-board price exceeding 77½c. per lb. by weight of material and 37½c. per square yard (excluding winter sheeting, showerproofed fabrics and interlinings):	
	Liable to the minimum or intermediate duties .	The whole duty less *ad val.* 5%.
	Liable to the maximum duty	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.
507	Night dress manufacturing industry: By the substitution for sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (6) of the following sub-paragraph: (b) Fabrics (not being khaki-coloured), manufactured from staple fibre yarn of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, weighing not more than 4 ounces per square yard and of a free-on-board price per square yard exceeding 37½c.	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	By the substitution for paragraph (9) of the following paragraph: (9) Unprinted woven fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, of a free-on-board price exceeding 77½c. per lb. by weight of material and 37½c. per square yard (excluding winter sheeting, showerproofed fabrics and interlinings):	
	Liable to the minimum or intermediate duties .	The whole duty less *ad val.* 5%.
	Liable to the maximum duty	The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%.

Note: The effect of this notice is to withdraw the provisions for a rebate of duty on the following fabrics:

(a) Fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, of a free-on-board price per square yard not exceeding 37½c., when used in the manufacture of blouses, as provided in item 491 (1) (a) (xxiii).

(b) Fabrics wholly of rayon or cellulose acetate, of a free-on-board price per square yard not exceeding 37½c., as provided in items 493 (11) and 507 (9).

(c) Fabrics manufactured from staple fibre yarn of rayon or cellulose acetate, of a free-on-board price per square yard not exceeding 37½c., as provided in item 507 (6) (b).

Customs and Excise Act, 1964

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21 of the proposed change of the South African customs tariff to the Brussels Nomenclature.

Notice has now been given in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 11 that the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, which replaces former customs and excise legislation and includes the new customs tariff in the form of Brussels Nomenclature, shall come into operation on January 1, 1965.

In general, transposition from the old to the new tariff has been effected without changes in the duties chargeable and only minor amendments have resulted, such as where existing provisions have been transferred to a rebate schedule, where there are no imports of a particular commodity or where rationalization of a specified duty forming part of a compound duty formula has occurred.

Any inquiries regarding the new tariff should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 480).

TANZANIA

Customs tariff amendment

CUSTOMS TARIFF (Amendment) (No. 2) Decree, 1964, published in the *Zanzibar Gazette* dated October 31, amends with effect from June 30, 1964, the First Schedule (Import Duties) to the Customs Tariff Decree as follows:

Item	Article	Rate of Duty
3	Cheese	12½% *Ad val.*
90	Electric batteries and accumulators, not including batteries and accumulators for use in factories or for medical purposes . .	25% *ad val.*
117	Sanitary and lavatory appliances, lavatory basins, sinks, water closets, urinals, baths, cisterns and taps, overflows and similar fittings therefrom	12½% *ad val.*

Trade tax amendment

THE PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 13 of 1964 which came into operation on June 30, 1964, has been amended by The Trade Tax (Variation of the Schedule) (No. 3) Order, 1964, published in the *Zanzibar Gazette* dated October 31. Details can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Some bottles and jars free from duty

THE NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 5, 1959, page 1338, and amended by the notice published in the issue of November 20, 1959, page 837, about the types of bottles and jars admitted duty free into Kenya under item 79(a) of the First Schedule to the Kenya Customs Tariff has been further amended by Legal Notice No. 343, published in a Supplement to the *Kenya Gazette*, dated November 10, 1964, with effect from November 2, by the deletion of the following items:

(e) Bottles and jars manufactured of plastic material;

(i) mineral water and cordial bottles of emerald green glass in cases where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister for Commerce and Industry that the use of such bottles is required by a franchise agreement.

SIERRA LEONE

Import licensing regulations amendment

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1185 published in the Sierra Leone *Gazette* dated December 3, amends with effect from December 1, 1964, the list of items for which specific import licences are required (published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, February 2, 1964, page 305) by the addition of the following item:

Customs Classification	Schedule item
694-100	Nails.

Hints to businessmen visiting Mauritius

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Mauritius has been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men'.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

Global import quota

It was announced in Dakar on December 4, 1964, that the following quota had been made available for imports into Senegal:

Tariff No.	Description	Amount of quota	Closing date for application	For use up to
22-09	Whisky and gin	1,500,000 French francs	December 28, 1964	September 16, 1965

Inquiries about this announcement should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

CEYLON

Import control notice

The board of trade have received from Ceylon a copy of Import Control Notice No. 23/64 issued by the Ceylon Controller of Imports and Exports about the revalidation of 1964 Import Licences. The notice states:

1. *Revalidation of* 1964 *Trade Quota Licences.*

The attention of importers is drawn to Import Control Notice No. 19/64, published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 14,169 of September 14, 1964. Applications for revalidation of licences will however be considered in exceptional cases such as delays in port of shipment, provided the application relates to licences issued after August 1, 1964. The value of shipment effected on revalidated 1964 licences will be set off against 1965 quotas.

2. *Revalidation of* 1964 *Actual User Licences.*

The validity period of 1964 licences issued after October 1, 1964, is hereby extended for shipment up to March 31, 1965.

BURMA

Import agencies

The government of the Union of Burma has announced that the Myanma Export Import Corporation, 1, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon, has been authorized to handle import agencies of firms who wish to promote their products in the Burma market.

Interested manufacturers and suppliers should make direct contact with this Corporation.

MALAYSIA (THE STATES OF MALAYA)

Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958

The board of trade have been informed that the Government of the States of Malaya have announced that subject to representations made in writing to the Minister of Commerce and Industry before January 16, 1965, it is proposed to declare the following industry and products to be a pioneer industry and pioneer products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958.

Industry	Products
Preparation and preserving of meat (other than canning).	(1) Prepared chicken, fresh, chilled and frozen. (2) Inedible offal for technical uses.

This notice means that an interested party has suggested to the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the products mentioned above should be made in the States of Malaya. Firms to which Pioneer Industry Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Federal Company Tax for a period of from two to five years, depending on the amount of capital investment in Malaya.

All inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2627).

MALAYSIA (SINGAPORE)

Pioneer industries ordinance

The board of trade have been informed that an announcement appeared in the State of Singapore *Government Gazette* dated November 27, 1964, to the effect that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance 1959:

Industry	Products
Assembly and manufacture of garage equipment and supplies.	(i) Automatic tune-up equipment (ii) Static and electronic wheel balancers (iii) Battery chargers (iv) Front and alignment equipment (v) Tension wrenches (vi) Valve seat inserts (vii) Valve seating equipment (viii) Cylinder block crack repair materials
Metal working	(i) Pressed flooring membranes and structural sections of metal (ii) Ferrous and non-ferrous expanded metal
Manufacture of components, accessories, spare parts, supplies and fittings for motor vehicles.	(i) Parts for suspension assembly (ii) Parts for steering assembly (iii) Parts for brake system (iv) Parts for transmission system (v) Parts for engine assembly (vi) Bus and motor-car seat frames (vii) Accessories, all types
Stationery	(i) Stencil papers (ii) Duplicating ink (iii) Stamping pads (iv) Wax crayon (v) Water and poster colours
Feathers utilization	Feather meal
Rattan	Bleached, PVC-coated and woven rattan
Furniture manufacture	Interior spring mattresses

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. The notice goes on to state that any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance by December 27, 1964.

The Board of Trade have also been informed that an announcement appeared in the above-mentioned Gazette to the effect that the following industries and products have been declared Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance 1959.

Industry	Products
(A) Iron and steel basic	(1) Pig iron (2) Alloy steel, all types
(B) Utilization of feather	Processed feather and feather products
(C) Non-ferrous metals	(1) Copper smelting (2) Copper extrusion and rolled products (3) Copper alloys (4) Zinc calots
(D) Electrical equipment	Cathode ray tubes
(E) Floor coverings manufacture	Carpets of all kinds
(F) Manufacture of oatmeal and by-products	(1) Rolled oats for human consumption (2) Unkilned rolled oats (3) Oat offal
(H) Food preparation	(1) Glucose, all types (2) Malt sugar, all types
(I) Ship breaking project	Recovered ferrous and non-ferrous scrap and equipment and gears
(K) Toilet preparation	Hairdressing, all types
(L) Chemicals	Milled manganese dioxide

A preliminary notice of the intention of the Singapore Government to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 16, 1964, page 878. Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2627), quoting reference 6197/4/G.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has announced that it proposes to inquire into and report on the rates of import duty which should be imposed on and the import licensing position as affecting the following item:—

Item No.	Tariff and Statistical Items	Rates of Duty				
		British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most Favoured Nation	General Tariff
861.390.9	Optical appliances and instruments (but not including lighting appliances), n.e.i.: 35 mm. transparency slide viewers . .	Free	...	...	20%	25%

The public inquiry will take place in the Board Room, First Floor, New Zealand Law Society Building, Waring Taylor Street, Wellington, on Tuesday, March 23, at 10 a.m. Typewritten statements of evidence (twelve copies) should be lodged with Mr. N. V. Farrant, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Tuesday, March 9, 1965. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses,' which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board can be seen at Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

Submissions regarding battery illuminated 35 mm. transparency slide viewers presented by witnesses at the public inquiry held by the Board on September 15, 1964 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, July 3, 1964, page 46) will be taken into account at this inquiry and it will not be necessary for these to be repeated. Anyone who has already given evidence may, if he so wishes, submit further evidence.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

The British Photographic Manufacturers Association Ltd., has been informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to give evidence might get in touch with them. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320) quoting reference CRE 8451/64.

Any British trade association or firm proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, of their intention.

AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DECOLLATING (separating) machines, designed for the separation of carbon papers and continuous business forms as used in business machines	449 (A) (1)	Free
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS: Lithium contained in copper cartridges, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 281 (L)(2)(b)	281 (L) (2) (a)	Free
DYESTUFFS, organic pigment, dispersed in resinous media, for use in the screen printing of textiles, under security	449 (A) (1)	Free
TOOLS: Hand tools of all kinds, composed wholly (except for handles, if any) of beryllium copper .		

CHILE

New import list

A NEW LIST of Permitted and Prohibited Imports to Chile has been published. It takes into account the revised tax surcharges on imports and the modified prior deposit requirements (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 4, page 1250). Prior deposits – now made in local currency – are the equivalent of the relative tax surcharge at a rate of Escudos 8.14 per £1 sterling. This rate may be varied by the Central Bank at any time.

Exceptionally, a few goods are subject to prior deposits of 10,000 per cent of the c.i.f. value in addition to or instead of the equivalent of the tax surcharge.

The regulations governing the eligibility of goods for forward exchange contracts have been modified and will apply to imports registered after November 13, 1964. In the main, only goods which attract a tax surcharge of 62 per cent or less are eligible for forward contracts, but the Central Bank has published a small list of goods subject to higher surcharges which will also qualify.

Existing regulations governing forward exchange contracts in general still remain in force. Thus (a) no contract can be made until the goods have been cleared through the Chilean Customs and (b) the maturity date of any forward contract must be at least 120 days later than that of the relative bill of lading.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 474 or 476).

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

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CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE following have been added to the list of acids, chemicals and drugs (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 21, 1964) which are at present considered to be 'Made in Canada' in connection with the administration of tariff items 216 and 208t.

Aliphatic Polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene triols.
Aliphatic Polyoxypropylene triols.
Cyanuramide (2, 4, 6-triamino-symtriazine; Melamine).
Di-Butyl Para Cresol (2, 6-Di-Tertiary-Butyl-4 Methyl Phenol; Butylated Hydroxy Toluene).
Di-2-Ethylhexyl Adipate (Dioctyl Adepate).
1, 2-dihydropropyridazine-3-6-dione (Maleic Hydrazide).
Ethoxy Triglycol (Triethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether).
Ferrous, Fumarate.
Heparin, sodium.
Hexahydrocresol (Hexahydromethyl phenol; Methylcyclohexanol).
Isopropanol (2-propanol, isopropyl Alcohol).
Melamine (Cyanuramide; 2, 4, 6-triamino-sym-triazine).
Methyl Amyl Alcohol (Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol).
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol (Methyl Amyl Alcohol).
Methyl Iosbutyl Carbinol Acetate (Methyl Amyl Acetate).
Polyoxypropylene Glycols.
Polyoxypropylene Polyoxyethylene Triols, Aliphatic.
Polyoxypropylene Triols, Aliphatic.
Potassium Isopropyl Xanthate.
2-Propanol, isopropanol (Isopropyl Alcohol).
Pyridium (Phenylazo-Diarmino-Pyridine Hydrochloride).
Tolylene (Toluene) Diisocyanate (not less 80 per cent distillable).
2, 4, 6-triamino-sym-triazine (Cyanuramide; Melamine).

The following has been omitted from the list:

Sulphamethazine (Pharmacopoeia Grade not made).

This information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-33, dated December 1, 1964.

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada':

Dry cleaning machines with individual basket dry weight capacities up to and including 10 lbs.

(Ruling effective December 15, 1964.)

Note 1

Dry cleaning machines with individual basket dry weight capacities over 10 lbs. have previously been ruled of a class or kind not made in Canada.

Note 2

Memorandum D51-7 dated December 1, 1964, is superseded in so far as it relates to dry cleaning machines.

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Formed mould board blanks and formed mould board extension blanks for road grades or scrapers.

(Ruling effective January 15, 1965).

Note:

On effective date, Tariff Item 427p will become inoperative in so far as formed mould board blanks are concerned.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Memoranda Revenue Series D51-7-1 and D51-38-1 dated December 15, 1964.

SPAIN

Samples imported under ECS Carnets

THERE HAVE IN THE PAST been difficulties from time to time at Spanish Customs posts about clearing goods brought in on ECS Carnets without having recourse to a customs agent, for whose services a fee is payable.

The Spanish authorities have assured HM Embassy in Madrid that the use of such agents for this purpose is not obligatory and that the Directorate-General of Spanish Customs has notified all its customs posts accordingly in Circular No. 463 (1964). The Spanish authorities suggest that should any further difficulties occur over ECS Carnets, the holders should ask to see a senior customs officer, preferably the head of the post. They also say that it is advisable to record briefly in writing, at the time, the precise nature of the complaint, preferably in the complaints book which is kept at all Spanish customs posts.

Import duties on lead ore, lead metal and articles thereof

IN THE STATE GAZETTE of December 7 the Spanish authorities announced that import duties on lead ore (Spanish Customs tariff heading 26.01 E) and lead metal and its products (tariff chapter 78) have been suspended for three months from December 7, 1964.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

PORTUGAL

Drawback of import duty on locust bean seed

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 244, of October 17, 1964, published Order No. 20853, extending the validity of the drawback system established by Decree No. 44355, of May 7, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* June 29, 1962) for locust bean seed, intended for the extraction of germ and for the manufacture of various types of flour.

Future imports of locust bean seed under this system depend upon a favourable report from the Inspectorate-General for Agricultural and Industrial Products.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462).

Drawback of import duty on anhydrous ammonia

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 265, of November 11, 1964, published Order No. 20898 authorizing the importation (up to December 31, 1965) under the drawback system of anhydrous ammonia for use in the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers of mineral or chemical origin intended for export, subject to prior authorization from the Inspectorate-General for Agricultural and Industrial Products.

The duties corresponding to the quantity of anhydrous ammonia used in the manufacture of the fertilizers exported shall be refunded.

(a) Fertilizers to be exported under the provisions of this Article shall be subject to a compulsory analysis for the purpose of determining their nitrogen content, which shall be converted into anhydrous ammonia using the following formula:

$$X = \frac{a \times 17}{14}$$

X – being equal to the anhydrous ammonia content, the duty on which shall be refunded.
a – being equal to the content of nitrogen shown in the analysis.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460, 462).

Drawback of import duty on hot or cold-rolled iron and steel hoop and strip

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 264, of November 10, 1964, published Order No. 20896, authorizing the importation under the drawback system of hoop and strip, of iron and steel hot or cold-rolled, classified under Headings 73.12.03 and 73.12.04 of the Customs tariff, destined for the manufacture of drainage tubes, with seams, black or galvanized with or without thread.

For every 100 kilograms of black tubing exported, the duties corresponding to 107 kilograms of the raw material imported shall be refunded.

For every 100 kilograms of galvanized tubing exported, the duties corresponding to 102 kilograms of the raw material imported shall be refunded.

The prior approval of the Inspectorate-General for Agricultural and Industrial Products is required for each consignment to be imported.

Inquiries about this Notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Licensing of oil imports

By an administrative order dated December 8, 1964 (Bundesanzeiger No. 230 of December 9. 1964) the Federal German Government has introduced import licensing with effect from December 10, 1964 for the following oil and petroleum products:

Tariff No.	Description
27.09	Petroleum and shale oils, crude.
Ex 27.10	Topped petroleum.
Ex 27.10	Marine diesel oil.
Ex 27.10	Other diesel oil.
Ex 27.10	Heating oil with a viscosity: (a) up to 2·5°E at 20°C (extra light; light); (b) over 2·5°E at 20°C up to 10°E at 50°C (medium heavy); (c) over 10°E at 50°C (heavy, extra heavy).

West German importers may apply immediately for licences to the Federal Office for Trade and Industry. Such licences will be valid for nine months and will be issued freely until further notice.

The Federal German Ministry of Economics has explained that the Government's action will make it possible to regulate the growth of oil imports in such a way as to avoid the displacement of hard coal.

All inquiries relating to this announcement should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Deferment by Austria and Switzerland of certain tariff reductions

For some time EFTA Member States have been examining the problems created for manufacturers of processed foodstuffs within EFTA by significant disparities in the prices of certain of their raw materials falling within Annex D of the Convention.

This problem has particularly affected the Austrian and Swiss manufacturers of sugar containing goods. EFTA Member States have therefore agreed that, pending further consideration of the problem, Austria and Switzerland may defer until June 30, 1965 the EFTA tariff reductions which were due to be made on December 31, 1964, on the goods listed below:

Brussels Nomenclature No.	Description of goods
	IMPORTED INTO AUSTRIA
Chapter 17: ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, (other than fondants, pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, with an added sweetening matter content of 80 per cent or more by weight).
Chapter 18: ex 18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (other than solid chocolate in slabs, bars, tablets, etc.).
Chapter 19: ex 19.08	Biscuits, wafers, rusks, cakes and Danish pastry.
	IMPORTED INTO SWITZERLAND
Chapter 17: ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, (other than fondants, pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, with an added sweetening matter content of 80 per cent or more by weight).
Chapter 19: ex 19.08	Biscuits, wafers, rusks, cakes and Danish pastry.

LEBANON

Importation of liquid petroleum gas

The Lebanese authorities have announced that the importation of the following liquid fuels is hereby made subject to the licensing system:

Petrol, kerosene, gazoil, fuel oil and liquid petroleum gas.

ALGERIA

Semi-state buying organizations

The Algerian Government is in the process of setting up a number of joint Government-private trade buying groups which will be given a monopoly of certain imports. The Algerian *Journal Officiel* of September 11 published a decree establishing the *Groupement d'Achat d'Importation et de Repartition des Laits de Conserves* (GAIRLAC), which has a monopoly of imports of concentrated and powdered milks and all dairy products within tariff number 04-02. This has now been in operation for two months, at 7 Chemin des Glycines, Algiers.

The same *Journal Officiel* also announced the establishment of *Bois Import-Export* (BOIMEX) to handle imports of a variety of wood and wood products included in chapters 44, 48 and 94 of the tariff; and the *Groupement d'Importation Algerien de la Chaussure* (GIAC) which will have a monopoly of imports of footwear of tariff numbers 64-01 and 64-02. These bodies are expected to come into full operation in the New Year. Their addresses are: BOIMEX, 5 Passage Calmels, Boulevard Mohamed V, Algiers; GIAC, c/o Chamber of Commerce, Palais Consulaire, rue Anatole France, Place des Martyrs, Algiers.

It is believed that plans are being studied for similar groups to be set up in the textile, domestic appliance, toy and sports and meat importing trades, but no official announcement has yet been made.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

KUWAIT

Licensing of importers

Under law no. 43 of 1964; which came into effect on November 29, the date of its publication in the Kuwait official gazette *Al Yaum*; the right to carry on the business of importing is limited to:

1. Kuwaiti individuals.
2. Kuwaiti companies whose partners are all Kuwaitis.
3. Shareholding and limited liability companies which are at least 51 per cent Kuwaiti owned.

Individuals and companies falling within these categories are eligible for licences to import from the Ministry of Commerce, providing they are registered with the Commercial Register and the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The licences are effective for one year from the date of issue.

Exceptions

A The restrictions mentioned above do not apply in the following cases, provided that an import licence is first obtained from the

(Continued on next page)

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KUWAIT, *continued*

Minister of Commerce. This licence is valid for two years.

- (i) Imports of effects, furniture and goods for personal use.
- (ii) Imports of postal parcels worth KD 100 or less, which are for personal use, or contain commercial models unsuitable for sale.
- (iii) Imports of oil companies which hold import concessions for necessary goods within the terms of their concessions.
- (iv) Imports of licensed charitable and co-operative societies which are necessary for the furtherance of their aims.

B The provisions do not apply to:

- (a) Imports of fresh vegetables, fruit, cattle, sheep and any live animals with edible flesh, providing their importation is not prohibited by any other law.
- (b) Imports for foreign diplomatic corps and political or international organizations operating in Kuwait on a reciprocal basis.
- (c) Imports of the state and its administrative organizations.

The necessary procedure to obtain import licences will be defined in a decree to be issued by the Minister of Commerce, who may impose such conditions as are necessary in the interests of the economy.

Contravention

The Kuwait Customs authorities are forbidden to deliver or clear goods imported in contravention of this law. The importer of such goods must arrange their re-export as soon as possible, and in any event not later than one month after their arrival. The importer is also liable for any fees incurred.

Goods which are not re-exported within one month may be sold by auction and the proceeds placed to the account of the person infringing the law, after the deduction of all necessary fees. Unless this sum is claimed within six months of the auction, it will be added to the General Budget.

Irrevocable credits and contracts

Goods for which irrevocable credits have been opened in local banks, or for which contracts have been agreed will be cleared by Customs if they are in contravention of this law, providing the dates on which the credits were opened, or, the contracts signed, fall before November 29.

All inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference CRE.11502/G.

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A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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Board of Trade Departments, etc.

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Board of Trade Regional Organization	23 Oct. 1964
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	25 Sept. 1964
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Official Receivers' Offices	24 July 1964
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

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KUWAIT, *continued*

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(c) Imports of the state and its administrative organizations.

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Contravention

The Kuwait Customs authorities are forbidden to deliver or clear goods imported in contravention of this law. The importer of such goods must arrange their re-export as soon as possible, and in any event not later than one month after their arrival. The importer is also liable for any fees incurred.

Goods which are not re-exported within one month may be sold by auction and the proceeds placed to the account of the person infringing the law, after the deduction of all necessary fees. Unless this sum is claimed within six months of the auction, it will be added to the General Budget.

Irrevocable credits and contracts

Goods for which irrevocable credits have been opened in local banks, or for which contracts have been agreed will be cleared by Customs if they are in contravention of this law, providing the dates on which the credits were opened, or, the contracts signed, fall before November 29.

All inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference CRE.11502/G.

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A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	25 Sept. 1964
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